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THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
Town Hall, Bombay.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

FROM FEBRUARY TO DECEMBER 1846.

Vol. VII - Pt. II

EDITED BY THE SECRETARY.

00160000

PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS,

BY JAMES CRESSON.

MDCCCXLVI.

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MEETINGS

OF THE

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Aniversary Meeting of this Society took place in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday the 7th May 1846, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present.—Capt. D. Ross, I. N., F. R. S., President in the chair. The Hon'ble J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Vice-President; Dr. J. Bird; Dr. J. Glen; Major J. Holland; Lieut. G. Jenkins, I. N.; Capt. H. J. Barr; and Dr. G. Buist, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meetings, held on the 5th February, and 9th April, 1846, were read and approved.

The Secretary stated, that in consequence of his long-protracted absence from the presidency, he had been unable to draw up or lay before the Society the report on the progress of Geographical research within the past year. The chief share taken in it by the Society were the investigations in Physical Geography, the greater part of the correspondence relating to which had been so recently before them, that it was needless to revert to it; the concluding part of it would now be placed in their hands. The Secretary stated, that on his arrival in Bombay on the 9th of January he found that Government had taken up the limited scheme formerly laid before them; that enquiries had been made by Captain Lynch, Acting Secretary, as to where instruments could be procured, and as satisfactory an answer as the circumstances permitted returned to the Military Board. The Secretary having brought with him overland a considerable collection of very fine instruments, consulted with various members of Committee, when it was agreed that the Military Board should be written to, and the following letter was accordingly addressed to them:—

"To Captain A. McD. ELDER, Acting Secretary to the Military Board.

"SIR,—In continuation of Acting Secretary Capt. Lynch's letter, dated 10th November, No. 38 of 1845, in reply to yours of the 4th November, No. 4436 of 1845, in reference to the supply of Tidal and Meteorological instruments for employment at Aden,—I have the honor to inform you that the Lords of Her Majesty's Admiralty having resolved to supply the Geographical Society with instruments for observation at certain points on the Malabar Coast, it is considered of importance that the instruments employed at Aden should be, for the sake of comparison, as like these as possible—those already in the Government stores being on this ground ineligible. A fine barometer and pair of thermometers by Mr. Adie of

Edinburgh—the maker proposed to be employed by their Lordships—were brought out by me overland: they have not been compared, as the others are proposed to be, with the standards of the Royal Society of London, but may be tried with these latter afterwards, and are now being rated at the Observatory, with the view of meeting your wishes.

"Captain Haines fortunately is in possession of a barometer of similar form, and by the same maker; this will serve perfectly till other instruments arrive.

"Two tide-gauges by the same maker, and nearly of the same form as those expected, have been provided for Aden; but Captain Haines, in conversing on this subject with myself some ten weeks since, having urged the importance of having all the instruments as complete and serviceable as possible before being sent to him, I would respectfully recommend that both gauges be furnished with boxes to cover them from the weather, as it is not intended to place them under other cover, and pipes to supply the place of wells. These require to be made of wood and partly lined with copper. I have forwarded drawings of them on a separate sheet, and shall be happy to superintend their construction, should the *Military* Board desire it. Accompanying is a woodcut engraving of the gauge.

"In addition to the instruments, the observers require to be furnished with forms, ruled schedules, and minute and definite instructions for the transmission of returns; all of which, if desired, will be provided by the Society— Government defraying the expence.

"I may, perhaps, be permitted to add, that the scheme which has thus been commenced is looked on with much interest by men of science at home; and H. M.'s Admiralty, with whom I was in very close intercourse before leaving home, as well as the leading members of the Royal Society, look with high satisfaction on the promptitude and alacrity with which all scientific investigations are taken up in India.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"Geo. Buist, Secy. Geographical Society."

"Geographical Society's Rooms, Town Hall, Bombay, 22nd Jan., 1846."

To this the Board replied as follows:—

"No. 636 of 1846.—*Pubic Works.—Marine Department.*

"To Dr. G. Buist, Secretary to the Geographical Society.

"Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 1, dated 22d ultimo, regarding Tidal and Meteorological instruments for employment at Aden, I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the Military Board, that Professor Orlebar has already undertaken, and the Board have committed to him, the superintendence, under their control, of the measures now being adopted for prosecuting Tidal and Meteorological Observations; and that Professor Orlebar has already procured the Tide-gauges and Barometers* requisite, and has ordered Thermometers and some other instruments from England.

* The tide-gauges and barometers here referred to were those recommended in the preceding letter, and which had been purchased subsequent to the 22nd January and anteriorly to the 12th February! They were forwarded to Aden without having been fitted up as recommended!—*Secy. B.G.S.*

"2. I am also directed to inform you, that the necessary forms in which to register Observations are now being Lithographed.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"(Sigd.) A. McD. ELDER, Capt., Actg. Secy. Military Board."

"Bombay, Military Board Office, 12th February, 1846."

It was not till then surmised that the earlier portion of the scheme—planned and suggested by the Society,—and which they had prepared themselves to work out, had been transferred to other hands: and would probably be carried into effect without the names of its authors being so much as associated with it. The barometer referred to by the Board was that which Dr. Buist had brought out overland: the tide-gauges had been provided by the same party, and brought to Bombay at his own charge, before the scheme was proposed to Government. There was so much delay occasioned by the usual mode of correspondence, reports, and estimates—so much risk of the scheme breaking down through sheer waste of time betwixt planning and execution, when Government,—which had only acted on suggestion in promoting objects in which they might feel but little interest, and were unlikely to do anything except in the usual form and on specific application being made to them, that the plan pursued had been adopted to enable the projector to take the risk on his own shoulders: a year or two in point of time had, besides, thus been probably saved. The political agent had so strongly represented the necessity of having everything fitted up as completely as possible at Bombay, as enormous expense and delay were sure to occur when work of this sort, especially when altogether new to them, was performed at Aden, that he had taken the liberty of addressing the Military Board as above. The tide-gauges had ultimately been forwarded just as they arrived from England, excepting that the clocks had been cleaned, but without any fitting-up whatever. This portion of the scheme, however, had, as would be seen from the first, passed from their hands. In conformity with the resolutions passed at last meeting, the following letter, after having been submitted to the Committee, was forwarded to Government:—

"To Lieut.-Colonel MELVILL, Secretary to Government.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Geographical Society to forward, for submission to the Honorable the Governor in Council, a correspondence and series of papers * relating to a scheme of Tidal and Meteorological observations, desired to be carried out by the Lords of Her Majesty's Admiralty, in conjunction with the Bombay Government and Geographical Society of this Presidency, part of which has already experienced the favourable consideration of the Government.

* 1. Memorial of Dr. Buist to the Lords of the Admiralty.
2. Their Lordships' reply.
3. Memorandum to the Bombay Geographical Society, including—
a. Letter to Colonel Sabine, dated off Malta, 16th December.
b. Letter to Colonel Sabine from Bombay, February 1st.
c. Letter to Mr G. Dalrymple, Gibraltar
d. Letter to Mr. J. Sterling, Civil Engineer.
e. Letter to Mr. Adie, Optician, Edinburgh.—Memorandum of the work to be executed at Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, and Aden.

1, 2, 3, and *a*. *b*. in print, for easy reference, and forming part of the reports of the Society: the rest in lithography.

Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Society—Feb. 5th, 1846.

"On reference to the accompaniments to this letter, the Governor in Council will observe, that it is now proposed to conduct the very important operations originally contemplated by the Bombay Geographical Society, 1st, by the aid of the Lords of the Admiralty, who have engaged to defray the expence of instruments, a most important item; 2nd, by the co-operation of the Local Government, without which the very limited means and resources of the Society will not admit of the proposed scheme being carried out on an extensive scale with any prospect of success.

"The Society, therefore, indulge in a confident hope, that the Governor in Council will be able to provide the requisite number of Agents for conducting the observations, and also accommodations for such agents, either in public buildings already at its disposal (and this in some cases it is presumed will be found practicable,) or in buildings to be specially constructed for the purpose on the most economical principle possible.

"In return for this assistance, the Society engages to issue the necessary instructions to the Agents employed, to receive and digest their reports, and ultimately to publish in their proceedings the general results of the observations made and registered.

"The Society, I am requested to observe, does not anticipate that the expense which will be thus incurred by Government will be large in amount, or incommensurate with the great value of the mass of information which the scheme embraces, and which they regard to be of material importance.

"The attention of the scientific world has, for some time past, been zealously devoted towards inquiries of this nature, and the Society are anxious that so favourable an opportunity *should* not be neglected of showing that the British nation is not backward to avail itself of the many advantages resulting from the proud eminence it occupies in the civilized world for prosecuting useful and scientific pursuits calculated to benefit the whole human race.

"With respect to the Agents, it is also apprehended that a very trifling outlay will be necessary, for the Society anticipate, that with the sanction of Government, in the generality of cases persons already in the public service will be found willing to superintend the arrangements suggested. In support of this impression, the Society gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of noticing the praiseworthy exertions of Corporal William Moyes, of H. M.'s 17th Regiment, who, when serving with his regiment at Aden, and more recently at Bombay, has registered with great accuracy and minuteness, a series of Meteorological observations of great value, merely from a natural inclination to devote his leisure to pursuits of this kind.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"(Signed) GEO. BUIST, Secretary to the Society."

"Geographical Society's Rooms, Town Hall, March, 1846."

The following answer was received:—

"No. 448 of 1846.

"*Marine Department, Bombay Castle, 1st April,* 1846.

"SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to request that you will convey to the Geographical Society the thanks of the Honorable the Governor in Council for their very interesting communication; and express the desire of Government to afford to the scheme of concerted Tidal and Meteorological observations which has been propounded, the most effectual co-operation in its power.

"2nd. The Society will remember that they addressed a communication to the Government on this subject on the 25th March, 1845; but that they then indicated, as that communication was understood, the wish that the Instruments and the Agents should be provided by Government, and that the organization of the system, and the conduct of all its parts, should also depend upon the Government.

"3rd. In considering this Memorial from the Society, it appeared to the Government that the places within, or near, the limits of its authority, where Tidal observations would be most useful, were Aden, Kurrachee, and Mandavie. Communications were immediately addressed to the Political Agent at Aden, and to the Scinde Government; and the Geographical Society was informed accordingly on the 6th June, 1845.

"4th. The reply from Aden was communicated to the Society on the 21st August, 1845; and a favorable answer having also been received from Scinde, the Government proceeded to take into consideration the further measures to be pursued for working out the intended series of observations. But before any definite steps could be taken, events occurred which rendered it necessary to abandon for the time all thought of operations to be conducted either at Kurrachee or at Mandavie. The required instruments, however, were ordered to be procured and compared, and held ready for transmission to Scinde whenever it might be intimated by the authorities in that Province that the persons to use them were ready for their work.

"5th. For the observations at Aden, a fitting Agent was found in Serjeant Moyes, of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, whose services were placed at the disposal of Government by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. This intelligent man was furnished with all the proper instruments and appliances required, and despatched to Aden on the 2nd February last, where the necessary building for his residence, and Tide-gauge, have been erected under the direction of the Political Agent.

"6th. Forms of records and instructions have been supplied to Serjeant Moyed by Professor Orlebar, at present in charge of the Observatory; and it is intended that the result of the Serjeant's observations shall be published, together with the Magnetic and Meteorological observations of the Observatory.

"7th. The Geographical Society will, from the foregoing statement, observe what has been done on the part of Government, and be able to judge how far this

is calculated to assist the extensive scheme of Tidal observations which they contemplate. If Agents can be found, the Government will endeavour to make their services available, and to construct, or appropriate for their use, such buildings as may be wanted; and when the scheme is fairly established under the guidance of the Society, the Government will make over to them the services of Serjeant Moyes, together with a record of all the observations he may previously have collected at Aden.

"8th. The Government will not seek to be reimbursed for the cost of Instruments already provided; but conclude that the expense of all those which are required in addition will be defrayed by the Lords of the Admiralty.

"9th. In conclusion, I am directed to request that the Society will furnish to the Military Board two copies of the printed and lithographed papers which accompanied your letter, for purposes of reference.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "P. M. MELVILL, Lieut.-Colonel, Secretary to Government."

"To G. BUIST, Esquire, LL.D., Secretary to the Geographical Society."

To this the Secretary had, under correction of the Committee, replied:—

"No. 14 of 1846.

"Lieut.-Colonel MELVILL, Secretary to Government.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st of April, and am directed by the Geographical Society to express the gratification afforded them by the cordial sympathy their exertions have experienced from the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

"Though the Society had hoped that the whole of the scheme as originally and now submitted to Government, might have been worked out under their superintendence, and are not without hopes that this may yet be the case, they not the less accept with much thankfulness the offer of Government, and shall without delay institute enquiries in reference to agents and arrangements, such as may be found desirable, so as to be enabled to avail themselves of the aid which has been promised.

"On these points the Society hope shortly to be in a position to communicate with you satisfactorily.

"The Society having been long in communication with gentlemen in Scinde on the subject of the observations at Kurrachee and Mandavie, and feeling much confidence in their ability to bring these to an auspicious conclusion, would feel gratified were two points of such importance brought under the general scope of the scheme contemplated by H. M.'s Admiralty, in reference to the records, instruments, and arrangements of all departments, of which perfect harmony and uniformity was considered so essential, instead of its remaining portion of the separate and detached system of which the Bombay Observatory is the centre.

"The Society would meanwhile strongly recommend that an Observatory should be established at the Light-house on the Island of Perim,—a point not

originally contemplated,—as affording an excellent position for the researches in contemplation.

"No structure, beyond the box inclosing the Tide-gauge, is required; the lighthouse itself being sufficient. The greater part of the instruments requisite could be at present provided in Bombay; the Society pledging itself to see Government reimbursed for the cost of these from the funds provided by the Admiralty. An intelligent European could, it is believed, be found by the Marine department to take charge of the observations.

"The Society will be happy to avail itself of the observations and services of Mr. Moyes, and any other assistance Government may confer upon it.

"The Lords of the Admiralty have already pledged themselves to meet the expense of the instruments, and duplicates of the correspondence on the subject will be sent to them, indicating that a more limited demand than that originally contemplated will at present be made on them.

"The Military Board will be provided with two copies of the printed and lithographed papers, referred to at the close of your letter.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "GEO. BUIST, Secretary Geographical Society."

"Geographical Society's Rooms, Town Hall, Bombay, 17th April, 1846."

The correspondence with Government having thus far been brought to a conclusion, the following letter had been forwarded overland to Captain Beaufort, Hydrographer to H. M.'s Lords of the Admiralty, to whom copies of the whole correspondence from the first had been transmitted:—

"Bombay, March, 1846.

"Capt. BEAUFORT, R. N., Hydrographer to the
"Hon'ble the Lords of H. M.'s Admiralty.

"SIR,—I have the honour to forward a further portion of the correspondence on the subject of a scheme of Tidal and Meteorological observations on the shores of the Eastern Seas.

"It will be observed, that the Bombay Government, in their anxiety to advance the scheme originally proposed by the Society, had, during my absence in England, entrusted its execution to Professor Orlebar—the results of the observations to appear in the printed records of the Observatory. This departure from the plan in contemplation, deprives the Society of the charge of the observations expected to have been put in operation, and so far mars the integrity of the plan as to interfere with that unity and harmoniousness of system considered so desirable: the Government instruments already ordered out cannot be rated by the standard of the Royal Society, and the Schedules are already in the hands of some of the observers, and so not referrible to any one. There is, however, good hope, that an alteration, arising from anxiety to advance our plans, not at present apparently calculated to subserve the views of the Admiralty to the extent or in the manner desired, will be reconsidered, and the execution of that entirely planned and projected by the Society once more entrusted to their hands.

"However this may be, there is field and labourers enough behind; and the Society is now prepared to take immediate charge of six sets of instruments—such as those described in my previous correspondence, so soon as they are sent out, with every hope of carrying out the views of their Lordships, and availing themselves of the liberality and good wishes of the Local Government.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "GEORGE BUIST."

The matter must rest here for the present. Of the four tide-gauges originally provided, two still remained: these were at the disposal of Government if required.

They had just been fitted up with wooden cases—all that was required in place of an observatory house and well—to adapt them for some observations on the tides in wells on the northern shore of Angria's Colabah; which, though perfectly fresh, had a bi-diurnal tide of several feet, obviously dependent on, though not apparently synchronous with, the oceanic tide. This matter was proposed to be examined into immediately.

Observations on the *specific* gravity of the Mediterranean betwixt Malta and Alexandria, had been forwarded by Captain Gossen, of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Iberia*, in conformity with instructions given by Dr. Buist, and instruments partly provided by him. The tables were very complete so far as they extended.

The following papers &c. were then laid on the table:—

PAPERS.

1. *By Government.*—A descriptive account of the Ruins of El-Balad, by Assistant Surgeon H. J. Carter, of the Hon'ble Company's Surveying Brig *Palinurus*, together with Sketches (six sheets) in Original; with a letter from Lieut.-Col. P. M. Melvill, Secretary to Government, dated the 15th April, No. 502 of 1846.

2. *By Government.*—Extract from a report on the district of Babriawar, by Captain G. LeGrand Jacob, late 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Rajcote, dated the 15th March 1843; with a letter from J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated the 25th April, No. 651 of 1846.

3. *By the Author.*—Desultory observations on the probable Origin of the Ghonds; with four water-coloured sketches, accompanied by a vocabulary of the dialect spoken by the Ghond Tribes upon the Gawil Hills; by Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bradley, 8th Regiment Nizam's Infantry, with a note, dated Ellichpoor, 10th April, 1846.

4. *By the Author.*—Mean Hourly and Daily Curves of the Barometer and Thermometer, taken at Ellichpoor for the year 1845, by Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bradley, 8th Regiment Nizam's Infantry.

5. *By the Author—through Lieut.-Col. P. M. Melvill, Secretary to Government.*—Meteorological Register kept, and Horary Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken, at Ellichpoor, for the months of January, February, and March 1846. By W. H. Bradley, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 8th Regiment Nizam's Infantry.

BOOKS.

By the Medical Board, with the sanction of Government.—O'Shaughnessy's (W. B., Esq., M. D., F. R. S., &c.) Bengal Pharmacopœa, and General Conspectus of Medical Plants, arranged according to the Natural and Therapeutical Systems—and Webb's (Allan, Esq., B. M. S.) Pathologia Indica, or the Anatomy of Indian Diseases, Medical and Surgical, based upon morbid specimens, from all parts of India, in the Museum of the Calcutta Medical College; illustrated by detailed cases, with the prescriptions and treatment employed, and comments, physiological, practical, and historical—with a letter dated 6th February, No. 176 of 1846, by the Secretary to the Medical Board.

By Jehangheer Pochajee.—A pamphlet containing Persian Verses in praise of Ardaseer Dhunjeeshaw Bahadoor, together with a Guzerattee version of the same; accompanied by a note, dated the 25th March, 1846.

LETTERS.

From Captain A. McD. Elder, Acting Secretary to the Military Board, dated 12th February, No. 636 of 1845—Marine Department—intimating, by direction of the Military Board, that Professor Orlebar has already undertaken, and the Board have committed to him, the superintendence (under their control) of the measures now being adopted for prosecuting Tidal and Meteorological Observations; and that that gentleman has already procured the Tide-Gauge and Barometers requisite, and has ordered Thermometers and some other instruments from England; and intimating further, that the necessary forms in which the observations are to be registered, are now being lithographed.

From Lieut.-Col. P. M. Melvill, Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 1st April, No. 448 of 1846,—acknowledging the receipt of a letter, and conveying to the Society the thanks of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council for their very interesting communication, and expressing the assurance of Government to afford the scheme of concerted Tidal and Meteorological observations, which has been propounded, the most effectual co-operation in its power.

From Lieut.-Col. P. M. Melvill, Military Department, dated 30th April, 1678 of 1846—forwarding copy of a communication from Professor Orlebar, No. 36, dated the 27th of the preceding month, intimating that the proposition of Dr. Buist, that the duty of conducting the Magnetic or Meteorological Observations, &c., should be carried on simultaneously by himself and that gentleman (Professor Orlebar,) appears to be impracticable.

From Messrs. Remington and Co, dated the 20th February, 1846—inclosing copy of the Account Current with them made up to the 31st July last, and exhibiting on that date a Balance of Rupees (1201: 11: 11) One Thousand Two Hundred and One, eleven annas, and eleven pies, in the Society's favour.

From Lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23rd Regiment N. Light Infantry,—requesting that his name may be withdrawn from the list of the Society's subscribers.

From His Excellency Mons. Le Grene, French Embassador to China, dated Bombay, 11th April, 1845—intimating, that he feels very highly honoured by becoming a Member of the Society.

An abstract of the votes for the Office-bearers for next year having been made, the following appeared to have been chosen by a majority of votes on the printed lists:—

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. The Hon'ble J. P. Willoughby, Esq.,
2. Major-General Vans Kennedy,
3. Dr. J. Burnes, K. H.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

1. Dr. J. Bird,
2. Major J. Holland,
3. Captain H. B. Lynch, I. N.,
4. The Hon'ble L. R. Reid, Esq.,
5. J. Bowman, Esq.,
6. Dr. J. McLennan,
7. Dr. C. Morehead,
8. Lieut.-Col. P. M. Melvill,
9. Major-Genl. D. Barr,
10. Lieut. G. Jenkins, I. N.,
11. Lieut.-Col. N. Campbell,
12. C. J. Erskine, Esq.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

1. Major H. C. Rawlinson,
2. Captain E. P. Del'Hoste,
3. Lieut.-Col. O. Felix,
4. Captain G. Fulljames,
5. Captain Geo. Le Grand Jacob,
6. Lieut J. C. Cruttenden, I. N.,
7. Captain T. G. Carless, I. N.,
8. Captain R. Shortrede.

The following statement of the funds was laid before the meeting.

Annual statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay Geographical Society, from 1st May 1845, to 30th April 1846.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1846.		Rs.	A.	P.
April 30th,	To Printing,.....	621	0	0
..	.. Establishment,.....	564	0	0
..	.. Contingent expenses,.....	113	9	7
		1,298	9	7
..	.. Balance in favour of the Society, viz.....			
..	.. In the hands of the Treasurers up to this date.....			
	Rs..... 2,220 11 11			
..	.. Ditto in the hands of the Secretary 84 12 0			
		2,305	7	11
	Rupees.	3,604	1	6

RECEIPTS.

1846.		Rs.	A.	P.
April 30th,	By balance in the hands of Treasurers this date.....	1,519	1	6
Sept. 10th,	Amount received from Government for supplying 300 printed copies separately stitched of the Report dated 4th October, 1842, drawn up by Capt. G. Le Grand Jacob, late 1st Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, upon the condition of that Province at that period, as per Govt. order dated the 23d August, No. 4468 of 1845.....	150	0	0

Dec. 2nd, Do. Do. from a Borah for 2 old boxes sold.....	1	8	0
1846.			
April 30th, Do. of Govt. subscription for 12 months, at 50 Rs. per mensem...	600	0	0
.. . Do. subscription of members for this year..	1,288	0	0
.. .. Do. of printed copies of this Society's Proceedings sold....	3	8	0
.. .. Do. of copies of Royal Geographical Society's Journals sold.	42	0	0
Rupees	3,604	1	6

(Signed) GEO. BUIST, Secy. to the Society.
Bombay, 30th April, 1846.

The meeting then adjourned till the 1st Thursday of August next.

THE Ordinary Quarterly Meeting of the Society took place in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday the 6th August, 1846, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT.

Captain D. Ross, I. N., F. R. S., President, in the chair.—Major J. Holland; R. W. Crawford, Esq.; S. S. Dickinson, Esq.; Captain Sir R. Oliver, Kt., R. N.; Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.; and Captain H. B. Lynch, I. N., Acting Secretary, Dr. Buist being absent from sickness.

The minutes of the last anniversary meeting held on the 7th May last were read and approved.

The following Papers, Books, Maps, Letters, &c., were laid before the meeting.

PAPERS.

By the Author.—Memorandum on the City of Shikarpore, in Upper Scinde, by Captain T. *Postans*, 15th Regiment N.I., with a letter dated Bombay, 18th May, 1846.

By the Author.—Incomplete notes on a Shipwreck on the Southern Coast of Arabia on the night of the 14th January 1835, by Dr. B. A. R. Nicholson, with a note dated Byculla, 23rd May, 1845.

By the Author.—Barometrical and Thermometrical observations taken, and Meteorological Register kept, at Ellichpoor, for the month of June 1846, by Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bradley, 6th Regiment Nizam's Infantry, with a letter dated Jaulnah, 22nd July, 1846.

BOOKS.

By Government.—Printed copy of the Report by the Superintendent of Roads and Tanks for 1844-45, with a letter from Mr. Secretary Escombe, General Department, dated 13th July, No. 2,309 of 1846.

By the Societe Ethnologique de Paris, through Captain Ager.—Memoires de la Societe Ethnologique, Tome 1st of 1841, and Tome 2nd of 1845, and 2 copies of the Instruction Generale addressee aux voyageurs, &c., with a letter dated Paris, 2nd August, 1845, from the Secretary of the Societe Ethnologique de Paris, addressed to the President of this Society.

By the Author, through the Societe Ethnologique de Paris.—Memoires sur les progres des Deconvertes Geographique dans l'Ile de Madagascar; and Analyse d'un Memoire de M. Eugene de Froberville, sur les Langues et les races de l'Afrique Orientale au sud d l'equateur in Avril 1846, with a letter from the Author, dated Port Louis, Isle Maurice, 24th June, 1846, addressed to the President of this Society.

Maps.

By Captain H. J. Barr.—Carte d' Acir et d'une partie de l'Hedjaz et du *Nedjd* dressee en Arabic d'apres les Notes prises de 1833 a 1840.—Par M. Chedasan, Medecin Inspecteur des Armees d'Arabie, 1840.

By the Author.—The tract of a Route from the mouth of the Indus to Gharra Bunder, navigable throughout the year for the River Steamers—with a letter from W. Fenner, Esq., Acting Master, I.N., dated Hydrabad, 17th July, 1846.

Letters.

From Captain G. LeG. Jacob, dated Sawunt Warree, 3rd June, 1846, intimating his having transmitted the amount of his subscription to the Society for 1846-47, and expressing his regret that his time is so intensely occupied with official duties as to prevent his at present becoming an efficient member of the Committee—and he at the same time states that "nearly the whole frontier line of this (the Sawunt Warree) state, with Goa, is incorrectly drawn in our common Maps," and in consequence, forwards a rude outline as a specimen, with a view to the Society's Map being corrected thereby.

From Lieut.-Col. P. M. Melvill, Secretary Marine Department, dated 13th June, No. 866 of 1846, intimating the opinion of Government that Perim Island is very desirably situated as a station for tidal observations, but, from accounts received, considers that no European could live upon it.

Government suggest that, before any thing is done for establishing an observatory on the Island, it should be ascertained whether any person is willing to undertake the observations.

Colonel Melvill further intimates that it is considered that Suma Cassim, the individual in charge of the Perim Light House, who is an intelligent man, might easily be instructed how to make the required observations.

From the Reverend G. Morrison, acting Secretary of the Surat Library, dated the 19th June, 1846, returning the thanks of the Proprietors of that Institution for the copy of the Society's Transactions presented to it.

From A. Malet, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated 1st August, No. 3,003 of 1846, acknowledging the Receipt of the 300 printed copies of an Extract from a Report on the District of Babriawar, by Captain Geo. LeGrand Jacob, late 1st Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattiawar, and intimating that the General Pay Master has been authorised to pay to the Secretary of the Society the sum of Rs. 200 on account of the printing expenses of the pamphlet in question.

Lieut. James Felix Jones, I. N.—proposed by Captain Sir R. Oliver, Kt., R. N., and seconded by Captain H. B. Lynch, I. N., was unanimously elected a member of the Society. The Meeting then adjourned till the 1st Thursday of *November next.*

The Meeting of the Society of the 5th November 1846 was postponed till Thursday the 4th February 1847, in consequence of there being only one Member, Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq., present.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Extract from a Report on the District of Babriawar, by Captain G. LeGrand Jacob, late 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Rajcote —dated the 15th March, 1843.

[Presented by Government.]

Past and present state of the Province of Babriawar.

History of the Province of Babriawar.—The history of this District is obscure, and little further light can be thrown on it than will be found in the 13th para. of my General Report on the Peninsula, dated 4th October last, sub. para. VII.

Origin of the Tribes now inhabiting Babriawar.—The Kattees, who trace themselves to the banks of the Jumna, and were borne down by the tide of immigration to Kutch, were again carried onwards to the Soorashtra Peninsula, about the end of the 14th century, at which period the Babrias were by local tradition settled in the neighbourhood of Than:* whence they previously came, is more doubtful. The Koteelas trace themselves to the union of an Aheer female with a Brahmun of Seehoor. The Dhankras to the Pandwas of Hustnapoor, and the first step known in their migratory career was Puttun (Anhalwara.) The Wurroos claim union with the Poorbundur family by a Dhankra woman. The *Aheers*, who possess several villages in Babriawar, carry up their lineage to the Somrahs of Sind, and by subsequent intermarriage to the Solunkees of Diu, and even to the Oojen family. The establishment of the Babrias in the district bearing their name, must have occurred shortly after they were *driven* from Than by the Kattees. The Aheers would seem to have preceded them by some centuries, and to have been the stock into which the others engrafted themselves.

Previous occupants of the soil.—The prior possessors of the district are believed to have been the Solunkees and the Walas, whose name is still traced in the adjoining division of Walack. The Wajas occupied the W. border. I annex (Enclosure I.) the information obtained from the people themselves as to their origin and history. The district is void of inscriptions by which to test their tradition, and of any edifice denoting antiquity.

* They were previously dispossessed of Sovereignty over it, if not partially driven Southward, by the Jhalas.

Character and Habits of the Babrias and Aheers.—The Babrias are more haughty and warlike than the Aheers: these are a peaceable community, ploughing their own lands, and in appearance little above the common agricultural labourer, whilst the Babrias affect more the state of the respectable Kattee. They intermarry with each other, but with the usual Oriental distinction of rank, the Aheers give their daughters to the Babrias and the Babrias their's to the Kattees, the order being only reversed in case of the wealth of the inferior and poverty of the superior grade. Polygamy is common, with no other restrictions than means and inclination: the husband gives the dowry to the parents of the betrothed, who regard it very much in the light of purchase money. Equal division of property is slowly producing the same effect in this quarter as has been shewn to be in operation with the Kattee and minor Rajpoot states. The Babrias have been loosely termed Kattees; but their stock is different, and they have no title to the name. Possessing a very limitted patrimony in a secluded corner of the Peninsula, cut off from direct intercourse with the main body of the community by the Geer, they have come less in contact with the British power than the other races of the country, and retain more of their pristine barbarism: they cherish their blood-feuds with more inveteracy than even the Kattees: their villages are mere collections of mud huts, with generally a low wall of circumvallation, and a ghurrie, for defence.

Religion.—In matters of faith, the Babrias and Aheers are but sorry Hindoos. Their chief Deity is a stone called Shamjee Maharaj, at the hot springs of Toolsee Sham, just beyond the North West limit of their frontier. This is an idol with four arms, supposed by some to represent Vishnoo, though of this the Babrias know nothing. They hold in respect also certain Devees (Goddesses, named Ghatrar, Khoriar, Chawund, and Boot Bhowanee): they are unburdened with ceremonies, and have no restriction in matters of food, save in the article of beef. The followers of Swamee Narain, whose system has penetrated into the remote corners of Guzerat, abstain from all animal food, in common with other followers of the Punt.*

Boundaries and Surface of the Country.—Population.—The boundaries of Babriawar are the Geer hills on the north, the Jolapooree river on the east, the Malun river on the west, and the Sea on the south, as more fully detailed in my general report and map. This district contains seventy-one towns and villages, with a population of about 19,000; some villages belonging to the Rajoola and Ghanla tuppas on the east, under Bhaonuggur; Khuntalla and others on the north, that have become attached to the Amrellee tuppa of Dhanturwa, and those on the east bank of the Malun annexed to the Oona Muhal, which, though originally Babria villages, have been enumerated under their respective states, are exclusive of this calculation. The Jaffrabad Purgunnah of eleven villages, with a population of about 6,000, is included, except where it

* Sect. There are in the Peninsula about 30,000 followers of this Hindoo Reformer, of whom a discription is given in Bishop Heber's Journal, but his character is not held in repute by the rest of the community.

skirts the Geer. The surface of Babriawar is generally level, and contains but few trees.

Agricultural Facilities and Products.—The soil is good, the poverty and indolence of the people alone preventing their turning it to proper account: though water is found at a short distance from the surface, they trust almost entirely to the monsoon, and but few wells have been dug for irrigation. Bajree and til are the staple grains; wheat is raised occasionally in warrees at Nagsree, Meethapoor, Dhoodala, and Chotree; and not more than a hundred maunds of cotton are grown in the whole district. Cattle abound, the neighbourhood of the Geer affording ample pasturage; and the export of ghee, through the port of Jaffrabad, is very considerable.

Extent of a Santee and Weega of land, and the amount of Produce thereof.—The santee of land is here of sixty weegas, the weega being 160 yards by ten: a three bullock santee is termed pucka, and consists of ninety weegas. Fifteen khalsees of bajree and ten of til are the average quantity per santee. The khalsee is of fourteen Goozeerat maunds, and the average amount realized is nine rupees per khalsee of bajree, and fifteen rupees for til.—A table shewing the financial result to the landholder is annexed. (Enclosure II.)

Enclosure No. I. to Report dated 15th March, 1843.

The Koteelas.—Account of the Koteela Tribe of Babrias, translated and condensed from the books of Rawul Bhoga Jugjaun, the Genealogist of the Tribe.

The Koteelas.—The Koteelas sprang from the Janee Brahmuns of Seehor. A list is given in the original of several names said to have reigned there for 225 years. Trikum the last ruler, built the Sooruj-koond (tank of the sun) at that place. On being driven from Seehor, he seated himself one day in the skirts of Tullaja, to prepare his food: the daughter of an Aheer of that place, named Dewa Dorela, and her sister-in-law, were passing to fetch water from the well, and saw the stranger attempting, but not knowing how, to cook his meal. The maiden said—this handsome Brahmun seems in distress: the sister replied jestingly, you are a Virgin, do you cook it for him: the other answered, I must do as you bid, seeing that you are my eldest brother's wife, and in the place to me of a mother. On this, filling her pitcher at the well she passed the Brahmun, and said to him, I am your wife, and you are my lord, but he answered not: the virgin, named Shreebaee, then said, if you say no, I destroy myself. The Brahmun then consented. At that time Ebulsoor-walla gave dowers to aid the marriage of one crore of virgins: to him the parties went, and the Chief recognizing Trikum as one of a high race, placed the *Teela* first on his forehead, whence has sprung the name of Koteela, and from this union the tribe. Treekum's eldest son was named Koteela, the second Bhookun in Kattywar, the third Pholo in Gogo Bara. Koteela married into the Babrias, the others remained Aheers. From Juweraj, the third in descent from Koteela, in the course of thirty-six generations eighteen tribes have emanated. The chief was Rana, and his descendants were in

the following order:—Pulpat, Kottela, Juweraj, Kala, Sakria, Weeka, Seea, Kala, Juweraj who had four sons viz., Jor, Tola, Sajun, and Sakria: these four were the nephews of Bussia by their mother Sona; they settled at Thankundola, and were named the Thakors of seventy-two tribes. The fourth son Sakria had issue in successive generations as follows: Kala, Jor, Sajun, Selar, Shahpooree, Sathee, Somesuir, Leeka, Moonga, Dhurja, and Bhola.

The Dhankras.—Account of the Dhankra Tribe of Babrias, extracted and condensed from the books of Rawuls Nugajun and Bhoja of Dedan.

The Dhankras.—Dhankra is a Babria descended from the Panduws of Hustnapoor: they dwelled in Patun, whence they came to Jhan Kundola, in the Punchal district, where they resided. Afterwards they migrated to Urneeroo. The genealogy is as follows:—Brumha Shoob, Sabud, Droobud, Tarabad, Amreek, Ukheprut, Sayetun, Pundoo, Pund, whose five sons were Joodishthut, Nukool, Urjoon, Suhdew, and Bheem: these were the nephews of Jaduw, born of Mata Koontee. Bheem's issue was Gutoorguch, born of Hurumba, nephew of Raksush, son of Truelochun's daughter. Gutoorguch's son was Babruk, and his Babria, his was Soom, and his Samla, his Dhandh, his three sons the first Dhankra, the second Khora, the third Dangur: these two were Kattees, and nephews by their mother Magul of Wala. Dhanka's son was Dhank, whose issue were Peegul and Chandoo. The second had issue, Khunsee, whose generation was as follows:—Howl, Kala, Cholrup, Mokul, Shetrum, Humva, Raden, Dewed, nephew by the mother's side of Koteela. Dewra's genealogy was Setrun, Seea, Sajun, and Seea.

The Wuroos.—Account of the Wuroo Tribe of Babrias, extracted and condensed from the books of Rawul Weera, the Genealogist of the tribe.

In the beginning, Mahadeo asked of Krishna to appear unto him in the attractive female form which he had formerly assumed: Krishna consented. From Mahadeo then issued the Virile power.* Goruknauth sprung from the cow-dung (gor) which Krishna had touched, and the Jalundur Duet from the water (jul) in which he had dipped his hand. Gautun Rooshee had given an imprecation against his daughter Unjuee, that she should become pregnant as a Virgin; she therefore buried herself up to her neck in the ground, and thus remained in the wilderness. By this spot passed Mahadeo and Krishna, to whom she bent her head in adoration. Krishna did not acknowledge the salute, saying, thou hast no guide over thee: she replied, be thou my guide. Krishna then blew into her ear the virile power that he had received from Mahadeo, by which she conceived, and brought forth Hunooman, of whom was born Mukurdhwug. When Ram conquered Lunka, Hunnooman was covered with perspiration in lifting the Droonagur hill, and which dropped from his body into the sea: a fish swallowed it, and gave birth subsequently to Mukurdhwug: his genealogy was Dhwuj Dhwujangee, Dhwuj Weraya, Mor, Dhwuj, who founded Moorvee, and

* The original is too gross to be translated.

established his reign there. From him sprung in succession as follows: Kumdhwug Mucka Soorun, Kunksasoor, Kusyup, Kupeel, Jan Amreek Ukhewurt, Manwusunt, Chukreen, Sayutun, Taljun, Mucka Soorun, Mehe Muggur, Dhwuj, Dhwuj Jethee Dhwuj, Jetwa, Wukeed Meh, Jetroo Magronagajun, who built the Dhank fort of gold and sacrificed his head to his Bhat in the following manner: Sidnath Bama, disciple of Dhondhlee Mul, worshipped his master, who said, I will cause the fort of Dhank to resemble that of Lunka: the disciple replied, the fort of Lunka is of gold. The holy man replied, I will turn the Dhank citadel into gold: then by the power of his science he conveyed the wife of Salwan Gohel from Moongeepoor Patun, and stroked the walls with her hand, which transformed them into gold. On Salwan Gohel finding out what had passed, he brought an army against Dhank, but could not take it. He then asked Putla Bhat to go to his enemy, and beg his head: the Bhat went accordingly, and securing a pledge of Nagjun, demanded his head: the which he accordingly surrendered to him. Nagjun's race is as follows:—Wueddhwuj, Wukeeo, Muheeo, Mehe, Gujkurun, Halamun, Jetwo, whose issue rules in Porebundur. Halamun's sons were Meh and Wukeeo. Meh was united (wurryo) to Mal, the daughter of Rakait Dhankra—hence the Wurreeo tribe. The issue of this union was successively Bhano, Bharmul, Bhoojsee, Mehe, Bakhul, Mehe, Wankra, and Wank, from whom came the Kattees. Poput, of whom sprung the Aheers, and Wurroo, from whom came the Babrias.—Wurroo's issue was successively Dhurm, Golun, Waseeo, Walo, Goghoo, Tajo, Wurroo, Dhayo, Panthe, Soortho, who married into the Muchwa Aheers—his race live at Murmut, at Mandwa, and at Kotra on the banks of the Bhadur: his issue was Waseeo, Waon, Wolo, Golun, Santurkhee, Soya, Kurno, and Sadool, whose sons, Khoro and Mukko, received Nagusree and Kysana. The issue of the third son, Duyo, will be found in the Arodro Book.

The Aheers.—Account of the Aheer Tribe, extracted from the Book of Rawul Jussa Sojana and his Son Bhugwan Jussa Rawul Wago Ramaya, corroborating the same.

In the country of Sind was a king named Somra, who had five sons: the 1st Wag, the 2nd Kamlio, the 3rd Kattear, the 4th Murmul, the 5th Arodro, who settled in the Burda Country.—Wag's race was as follows: Palun, Jaetho, Wasa, to whom were three sons, Jusso, Lakho, and Duyo. Jusso's generation was thus: Aso, Sahir, Satho Wero, who received his grass in Nesraphulee in the Rampurra district. Latho's 2nd son Ruyo received half of Rampurra, and his 3rd son Khoko had three sons: the eldest Moojo, received Jampodun in grass, and hence the Jampodda tribe; his second, Wago, received Jolapoor, hence the Jolapurree tribe; his 3rd son, Rano, had also his grass in Jolapoor, and his issue mingled with the others: the 4th son was Rakho, the 5th Kaloo. Rakho received Ganjawudder, and Sajunwao, which last is under Bhaonuggur; Kalo received Veejooka, which is the same as Deoka, now under Rajoola. The Lakhnotra, and Ram tribes, descended from the Solunkee Rajpoots.—Urjup Solunkee reign-

ed over Deo (Diu.) Rooshro was his son by another caste: he had two sons; the eldest was Lakhnotra, who married into the Soruthia Aheers, and his descendants are termed Lakhontra; the 2nd son Jonto married into the Nepal Aheers. Lakhnotra's son Seehuro had three sons. Desoor received Kowaya, Jhalo received Mugalo, and Danturee the 3rd Khooat received Oontinwuddur and Turyam, which last is now under Oona.

The Wala Rajpoots held sovereignty of yore, from whom sprung Walojee, who had five sons: the 1st, Pinjur, who married into the Aheers, hence the Pinjoor tribe. They received Hurmutyoo Maluniawuddur and Koombharioo, now under Bhownuggur. The 2d, Walojee, of this race had four sons, the eldest Waghosee, from whom the Wunar tribe descend; the 2nd Wawrio, whence the Wawrias; the 3rd Kinkur, from whom came the Kinkras; the 4th Chowur, whose descendants are called Chowur Wunar: their grass was originally in Bugusra, afterwards in Rajpura in the Bhownuggur country, subsequently in Dewkawuddur and Entis. The Putal tribe sprung from the king of Oojen, Vikum Purmar, by a woman of other caste: the issue was Purmar, Dharwo and his Putal, who married into the Aheers, whence the name of the tribe. The Wala Rajpoots were formerly the landholders: many of the Aheers came and took up their residence with them, and on the Walas gradually dwindling away the Aheers fell into possession of their grass.

The Babrias.—Account of the Babrias, as given me by Ala Wurroo of Salcria, and Sangana Bhojkoteela of Wankiod, and others—Timbee, 9th May, 1842.

The Koteelas are considered the highest caste in this part: they are descended from a Brahmun of Seehor, but they are the fewest in number. The Babrias are believed to have come from Than, from whom it was taken by the Jhalas. They migrated to Bugusra, Amrelee, and Koondla, whence they were driven by the Kattees. They then came to this quarter, which was in the hand of the Wala Rajpoots, the same caste as those now in Dhank, from which family the Wala Kattees are derived through Wallogee, who on his way to the Ganges stopped one might at Bhayasur, and slept with a Kakee female. The Babrias at first remained as the Ryots of the Walas, but after a few years they drove these out, and kept possession of the villages in which they had settled. All the seventy-two tribes come from Than. One cause assigned for their leaving this place, is the fear of the Padishah's enmity for having given shelter to two Grassias' daughters, one of them named Bhawunabaee, whom his army wished to seize for him. The Babrias were aided in establishing themselves in Babriawar by Ebhulwala of Jetpoor, then a Rajpoot Gadee. He was the father of the famous Champrajwala, who opposed Feeroz Shah's Army, and was killed by his General Izeo Deen, who erected the great Mosque at Mangrol. A gate at Jetpoor is still named after the same Champrajwala to this day; but the Walas, whose grass extended to Jhaujmer on the east, and Dhank on

the west, now only retain Dhank. Ebhulwalla gave marriage portions to ten million virgins : one of those was an Aheer's daughter who fell in love with a Brahmun, named Trikum, who had fled from Seehor, having killed his brother there. Ebhulwalla was then performing *Jagan*, i. e. portioning off in marriage the virgins of his country, and hearing of an Aheer's daughter being about to destroy herself from unrequited love, Ebhulwalla persuaded the Brahmun to marry her, promising that his offspring should be included with the Babrias, and at their head. The name Koteela was given them from teela, the Brahminical forehead mark. Another reason assigned for the name is the Brahmun and Aheer's daughter having claimed the protection of Ebhulwalla, who replied," umarekot manehe," it is upon my neck : consequently they were called Koteelas. The Dhankra Tribe sprung from Panduws. They were at first the chief tribe, though now held inferior to the Koteelas. They are the most numerous of the Babrias, and next to them in number are the Wuroos. The Wuroos spring from the union of a Jetwa Rajpoot with a Dhankra Babria's daughter, when the former reigned at Bhoomlee (or Goomlee.) Wuroos are still called Jetwas among themselves. My informant Bhoj lost his grandfather Bhoj and uncle Jhalo Koteela, with forty-five other Babrias, and eighteen Bhawurs killed at Kulagud, at the storm and capture of the place in S. 1844 by the Nawab's army under command of his Deewan Prubhasunkur. Their pallias are now at the village of Waud, which has fallen under Jaffrabad, but of which their race are still grassias. When this branch of the Koteela race lost its strength by the power of the Nawab, the Dewan family began to raise itself on its ruins, taking from it the villages of Sur, Goria, and Trakooroo. The Aheers came from the Bunee district in Kutch, where their tribe still exists, and entered Babriawar from the Muchor Kanta by land—and from Deo (Diu) by sea.

The Babrias.—Account given of the Babrias by Jeema Bharot of Morvee, but having grass under Joonaghur, Genealogist of the Nuwab.

The Toour Rajpoot tribe reigned at Delhi for five generations, and being driven thence about the time of the Panduws, Mantal Toour came to Than Kundola, and there reigned. He supported all the people who flocked thither. In consequence of a great famine, the men quitted in search of other homes or occupation, leaving their wives and children at Than : these were of divers castes, and were hence called Bahur or Buhur, which in the local dialect signifies numerous—mixed. They afterwards left and established themselves in the south of the Peninsula, hence called Babriawar. Afterwards Manpul Toour himself took refuge in Babriawar, where his race still exists, and are looked on with respect, intermarrying with the other Rajpoot tribes of the Peninsula. There is one house at Rajoola, Dosajee Toour ; one in Kantur, Manjee Toour ; one in Meetapoor, Panchanjee Toour ; and in a few other places : they have no grass possessions, but receive fees from the Babrias on marriages and other festivals. This race is now named Thakra. The Brahmuns of Seehor, whence the Koteelas are derived, received their

grass in that place, from Sudrae Jysing, the Salunkee Chief of Anhulwara.

The Khant Gohels.—Account of the Khant Gohels on the western borders of Babriawar, and in Naghur, given me by Jussa Gohel of Timbee, and others.

This tribe call themselves Gohels, but they spring from the union of a Khant woman about fifteen generations back, with one of the Palitana family. Raja Gohel, six generations ago conquered seventy villages in this quarter from the Waja Rajpoots : the following remain to them, but now fallen under the Nawab :—

1 Timbee.	7 Samtej.	13 Kandee.
2 Mhota.	8 Wawurdo.	14 Pura.
3 Sunkra.	9 Bhasa.	15 Dhokurwa.
4 Gangra.	10 Oogla.	16 Aleedar under Koreenar.
5 Punehwala.	11 Umbaru.	
6 Oont walo.	12 Wajroe.	

These Khant Gohel Khants intermarry with the Khussias, the Mhers, the Mukwanas, and the Khants. The Wajas now retain grass in Roheesa, Simbar, and Gular : these intermarry with the Bhaonuggur, Palitana, Sathee Bhayad, and other Rajpoots.

List of the different Tribes of Babrias, commonly called Babria Kattees.

No.	Titles.	No.	Titles.
1	Koteela	37	Dugao ... ...
	Dhankra		Labhia ... ...
	Wuroo		Khata ... ...
	Ghurga	40	Khasur ... ...
5	Ghoosanba		Khodiala ... ...
	Chamya		Kandhul ... ...
	Boreecha		Nepul ... ...
	Chubhar		Keelkan ... ...
	Chatroja	45	Katecal ... ...
10	Kareta		Wagla ... ...
	Murmul		Werma ... ...
	Wura		Dangur ... ...
	Wusra		Chondia ... ...
	Luya	50	Khara ... ...
15	Lobud		Khulala ... ...
	Kurena		Khuda ... ...
	Kundhmul		Bholuvla ... ...
	Shankhlia		Weda Bhoopal ... ...
	Suchla	55	Shanja ... ...
20	Bhoowa		Nerala ... ...
	Bharmul		Sujora ... ...
	Bhalera		Shoba ... ...
	Dhurmueta		Kagru ... ...
	Soonwura	60	Mutara ... ...
25	Beparia		Sheeala ... ...
	Kheradot		Kesoor ... ...
	Burela		Dedugra ... ...
	Pooshutia		Shubur ... ...
	Pudeeara	65	Athur ... ...
30	Changur		Veea ... ...
	Chuk		Keea ... ...
	Rakhur		Khaghurda ... ...
	Rathor		Nuvga ... ...
	Naseea	70	Ludha ... ...
35	Sheenug	71	Dhandha ... ...
36	Dubhia	72	Oomga ... ...

(Signed) G. Le G. Jacob, *1st Assistant.*

Enclosure No. II. to Report dated 15th March 1843.

Table shewing the value of one Santee of land under Bajree cultivation.

Average produce after paying the reapers in kind	Rs.	15
Kalsees at something above 9 Rupees per Kalsee	Rs.	137

Expences.

A 5th share to the Bhagia or household cultivator, thus—		
Paid and Termed	Rs. 27	
Seed	2	
Labour, exclusive of that in reaping	10	
Wuswaya Khumal, viz.		
Sotar, Lohar, Koombar, Hujjam, Durzee, Gamat, Rajghar, and Dhor	13	
		52
Net produce to landholder		85
Value of a Santee of land under Til cultivation.		
Average produce 10 Kalsees, or Rupees		150
N. B. No Wuswaya Kumal is charged on Til.		
Bhagia a 5th Share	Rs. 30	
Mundanun preparing and cleaning the ground	15	
Seed	3	
Reaping	10	
Labor and extra expences attending Til Harvest	4	
		62
Net produce to landholder		Rs. 88

(Signed) G. Le G. Jacob, *1st Assistant.*
(True Extract) J. P. Willoughby, *Chief Secretary.*

Desultory Observations on the probable Origin of the Ghonds, with a Vocabulary of the Dialect spoken by the Ghond Tribes upon the Gawil Hills. By Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bradley, 8th Regt. Nizam's Infantry, at Ellichpore.

[Communicated by the Author.]

The following conjectural remarks upon the descent of the Ghonds, are offered with the hope of drawing attention to the subject, having no merit beyond this to recommend them. The knowledge we possess is by no means very familiar or extended, relating to the obscure tribes found scattered up and down the Continent of India, more especially those isolated communities inhabiting its Mountain Ranges,—a circumstance to be accounted for with the latter races as much from their barbarous habits as in the difficulties their country offers to a freer communication.

The principal facts known about the Ghonds are but very limited, a few of which have already been recapitulated in a former communication. Feeling deeply interested in these inoffensive beings, some pains have been taken to collect a tolerably copious Vocabulary of their Dialect,—at least such as is spoken on the Gawil Hills; which before submitting will be prefaced by some slight references to certain leading features of the race, physical and moral.

In hazarding a Scythian descent for these rude Mountaineers, we shall find, as we proceed in the course of the investigation, so many corroboratory proofs of this assertion, that, though it may be not allowed, still the grounds on which they have been made will at all events, from their plausibility, show they have not heedlessly been advanced. No facts stronger in confirmation can be adduced, or probably so conclusive in their nature, as those relating to their physical peculiarities; the analogies drawing very closely with those distinctively characteristic of the Mongolian race. In them we see a square broad-faced skull, with low and narrow forehead; the hair black, lank, coarse and thin, sometimes altogether awanting on the lip and chin: the face broad and flat, with high cheek bones, wide mouth, and thick lips: the ala of the nose enlarged and flattened: skin swarthy and coarse: features harsh and forbidding: with a frame of body strongly knit, and stature rather under than over the medium height. This is an organization with which the effeminate southern Asiatic has no participation. Placed between the natives of the Deccan, and of Hindoostan Proper, we shall perceive the Ghond's condition to be as little analogous to theirs in a moral point of view as we have witnessed the case in a physical one: so great, indeed, are these discrepancies, that it is quite evident we have to look further a-field for their primogeniture. Even with the Bheels, a neighbouring hill tribe as rude, and even more barbarous, than themselves, between whom we might naturally conceive the possibility of something like identity existing, we look in vain for any such results; the only similitude traced consisting in one common state of barbarism. Though uncouth and rugged in his nature, the Ghond yet possesses kindly feelings, and if he has not many virtues, he has at the same time not many vices: his great besetting one is a brutal indulgence in drinking, which is carried to excess, but save this single failing, the blandishments of sense seem little to affect his rough nature. Such was the kind of stuff those men were made of who, streaming from the summits of the Caucasus as from a centre, mysteriously overspread the universe in process of time.

The tract of country the Ghonds inhabit, is very extensive, and of the wildest nature; spread over by the deepest forests and ranges of rugged and broken mountains. From these arise the head-waters of many vast-sized rivers, whose thousand rills come tumbling down into the valleys, producing there the rankest vegetation. Were the industry of Man here exercised in turning the natural advantages to account, Ghondwana might teem with Nature's richest products. Pastoral pursuits occupy the attention of many; not a few cultivate the various fertile strips of land occurring along the valleys, reclaimed from the wild jungle or cleared on the hill side; whilst a remnant, and not a small one either, are found still retaining their old erratic habits, with much of their attending ferocity. These are principally of a tribe called "Nals," or shepherds, whose thievish and violent habits have brought the whole race into an universal and undeserved disrepute. Possessing no very defined notions of the

rights of property, they are shunned and despised by their own people, and placed by them lowest in the scale of social life, as they concede the highest grade to the "Korkoo," or cultivator; a pleasing proof of an approach towards humanization in so rude a race, where we find pruning hooks and ploughshares usurping the place of swords and spears. None but the Nal goes armed, and then carries nothing but the bow and arrow. All, however, are provided with a small hatchet, serving not only for defence but for employment in domestic purposes as well.

Of their early history, they themselves know nothing; nor are they in the remotest degree acquainted with any event relative to their original occupation of the land. Tradition observes a provoking silence, rendered more so by the absence of a written language: all is therefore left to conjecture and vague surmise, but it is not difficult to conceive what the upshot would be in a case like this, where wandering habits are associated with warlike propensities. Wherever depasturage was found compatible with their wants, there in all probability they would tarry, supposing they were sufficiently powerful to carry out their wishes. The circumstances of their no longer seeming to be a military people, are more apparent than real, for we cannot suppose them holding undisturbed for ages their acquired boundaries, without possessing the power to maintain what they had gained. It is indeed far from being improbable that they are the descendants of those warlike people, immortalized by Hindoo Poets as the Monkey Hosts who, under Hanuman, overthrew the King of Ceylon, and gave rise to those extravagant fables recorded in the Ramayana: for in sober reality Rama was but mortal like ourselves, and son of a King of Oude. Banished from his father's court, he turned ascetic, and dwelt amongst the forests upon the Godavery. His wife Sita having been forcibly abducted by the King of Ceylon, for the purpose of recovering her he seeks the aid of the King of Karnata, who sends an army of his subjects to his assistance, led by the redoubtable General Hanuman, who regains her, and destroys the ravisher. The uncouth manners, and mountain habits, combined with most unprepossessing features, give these mountaineers some pretensions to a Sirnian character in the eyes of their more refined neighbours; and what was probably first applied in bantering derision, has, with a wonder-loving people, now become serious matter of belief. Hanuman is a favorite shrine throughout the Mahratta country, particularly in those villages bordering the country of these mountain tribes.

Reverting to that restless disposition so particularly apparent in the Nals, but existing more or less in all, we may note in it one of many other connecting links to those nomadic tribes we conceive they sprung from, and which is now, as it ever has been, the cause of retaining them in their brutal and uninformed condition, whilst all around has progressed in civilization. No matter how hard gripped they be by want and hunger, they hang back from seeking any service which would impose a check upon their personal freedom: if by

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accident they get coaxed into the fact, they seek the first available opportunity of regaining their wild mountain sides, as impatiently indeed as caged birds take wing who had forced their wires. The Ghond must not be judged of by his outward looks. They are but sorry enough; but question him quietly, and you will feel astonished at the haughty notions you hear the miserable being before you holding of himself. He conceives his race were formerly the original masters of the land, and this vain notion is the only approach to anything traditional about himself which he possesses. At this present day, tribes very much the same as these are seen roaming over the wide Steppes of Tartary; and the general identities between the two are far too remarkable to be looked upon merely as strange coincidences. To read the account that travellers give of these nomadic tribes, would make persons at all acquainted with the Ghond character conceive it had been written expressly of them. Bell, in his travels—given in Pinkerton's collection—describes some wandering hordes he fell in with upon the confines of Siberia, as being perfectly distinct from the natives of the place, possessing the Tartar countenance, barbarous in manners yet not savage. Inoffensive, civil, tractable, honest, and not wanting, in courage,—ardently attached to liberty, and spurning controul,—greatly given to intoxication,—their greatest failing perfect ignorance of literature; in matters of religion having obscure notions of the Deity, worshipping the sun and moon, and believing firmly in sorcery or Shamanism. Now there is nothing here set forth but might *mutatis mutandis* be applied with equal force and truth to the Ghond's condition. That very remarkable and revolting charge of being Anthropophagons, which the ancient Scythians have had laid to them, is brought against a portion of these people also. Its uncommon and singular nature makes the instance a valuable one for our purpose, for it would seem that this horrid rite is confined only to one of the three Great Families of the World, of which these people are supposed to form an integrant portion. The old traveller Rubruguis, who was sent by St. Louis to the Cham of Tartary, tell us in the account he gives of his mission, that "the people of Thibet had formerly a custom to eat the bodies of their deceased parents, that they might make no other sepulchre for them than their own bowels, but of late they have left off this custom, because thereby they became odious to all other nations." The Ghonds upon the Gawil Hills deny the existence of the rite amongst their tribes, and they and others of their race who have intercourse with the civilized world, would have very likely allowed such a practice to have fallen into disuetude from the reasons the Friar gives as advanced by the Thibetians: but the case would be different with those wilder tribes cut off from all connection with their fellow men, surrounded as they are by their deep forests, and deeper prejudices, and it is by no means unreasonable to suppose that they would still retain their ancient customs, and it is in those savage regions about the sources of the Nerbudda that these Anthropophagists are found. Horrid as such recitals are, be it remembered

that Strabo says in his time the custom prevailed in Ireland, and Rhodrogenius declares the same to have been the case in Scotland.

In their recognising the Sun as the incorporated essence of the Deity, or material evidence of their Creator, as well as from their vague notions about an eternal reckoning beyond the grave for deeds done in the flesh, we are led to conclude they are not wholly without some knowledge of a revelation of the True God having reached them, though the channels through which it flowed are now no longer visible. The worship of the sun was the great apostacy after the Flood; and it is not improbable, therefore, that their ancestors might have taken this sun worship with them from the plains of Shinar. The Tower of Babel, both from its name and form, had doubtless some connection with this idolatry. The Ghond, in addition to his adoration of the sun, performs a slighter homage to the moon,—believes in the influence of genii over his destinies, and strives to conciliate the good will of the malignant ones by the aid of sorcery, in which he has a firm faith,—this Jadooism being in point of fact identical with the Shamanism of Tartary. They possess no idols, unless we term those huge misshapen rocks such which, from their grotesque appearance, have been invested with something of a supernatural character; smearing them over with oil and sendoor, he pays them adoration. In this worshipping of huge stones, or rocks, may there not be some resemblance traced to similar customs with the Druids? Like them, too, we see their temples are circular enclosures, open to the heavens, formed merely of a low wall of loose stone, the entrance to which is towards the rising sun: opposite, are arranged a row of conical shaped stones, anointed with oils and sendoor, before which flowers, fruits, and seeds, alone are offered. Rings of single stones are often met with in secluded spots, the work of some devout cowherd, within which he pays his adorations. In connection with their religious belief, we must note a curious circumstance of their having the Scythian symbol of the sun, a horse, cut out upon a wooden pillar, on which the sun is carved also. On questioning them upon this particular, they could give no reason for placing the horse there too, beyond it being their wisdom to do so; and all, therefore, we can suppose, is, that it has resulted from some shadowy tradition that has been handed down to them. These pillars are two in number, with rude figures of the sun on one, and the sun, moon, and horse, upon the other. Their forms are remarkable; and whether by accident, or design, are of themselves symbolical of the sun, such being the shape those monuments took that were erected to its honor, and hence termed Obelisks, from the God Bel, the *solar* deity of the Chaldeans.

They can hardly be said to have a Priesthood, but such as it is, they elect amongst themselves, having no other consecration than this to the office. His sacerdotal duties are more connected with

> " The poisonous charms
> Of baleful superstition,"

than any rational adoration of that Great Being whose power and might he recognises in the glory of the great star of day. Neither have they days, or stated *times*, for worship, but just when the whim seizes them. The Priest has yet another office to fulfil,—the union dating from the remotest antiquity: he is the physician also, as with the ancient Egyptians, none beside them being deemed worthy of so important an office as the welfare of the public health. Perhaps the proofs surpassing all others, demonstrative of the existence of national relationships, are found nowhere so satisfactory as in the evidence of language, and therefore it has been not inaptly termed the touchstone of nations. Dr. Johnstone has some appropriate remarks upon this point, very applicable in the present instance: he says—"The similitude *and derivation* of language afford the most indisputable proof of the traduction of nations, and the genealogy of mankind; they add often physical certainty to historical evidence of ancient migrations, and of the revolution of ages which left no written monuments behind them." Idioms and phraseology foreign to the original language, would imperceptibly creep in and become incorporated with the mother tongue, were it hedged in as this has been by other tribes all speaking various languages. To such an extent has this occurred, that they now no longer can discriminate this foreign admixture from the older stock; ignorant, too, as they are of the use of symbolical writing. The first consideration in *this* investigation will therefore be the endeavour to obtain the older tongue, and we think we shall show we have succeeded in taking the first step towards overcoming this difficulty. In a work recently written upon the statistics of Malacca, by Captain Newbold of the Madras Army, he has dwelt very fully upon the condition of the Aborigines of the Malayan Peninsular, who are called Benuas. This race, according to his description, have precisely the same physiognomy, usages, and habits, as we find the Ghonds possessing and—*mirabile dictu!*—an extraordinary verisimilitude in dialect as well. A vocabulary of the Benuas has been given by Captain Newbold, and we *find* upon comparing *ours* with it, some remarkable examples of verbal concordance,—in those instances, too, where we should most naturally expect to have found them. The examples might have been more numerous had the materials been more abundant, but so far as they go they appear perfectly satisfactory,—agreeing, as they do, in such a general unity of principle. We are therefore led to believe the origin of the Benuas or aborigines of Malay to be identical with the Ghonds; and those words which may be found used in common by both races will probably prove to be the ancient language spoken by the nation they were descended from. It may be remarked, that we not only perceive an affinity of idiom between the two races, but an analogy as well, for both partake of the monosyllabic construction.

Thus, then, to the best of our ability we have endeavoured to strengthen, by all the proofs we had the power of bringing forward, the truth of the proposition set out with,—that the Ghonds have a Mongolian descent. In the absence of all historical evidence, and of any assistance from the tribes themselves, much will be left to mere con-

jecture, but more to those material evidences still visible of an anciant fabric, which, though dim and shadowy, still furnish proofs of a entional existence.

A Vocabulary of the Dialect spoken by the Ghond Tribes upon the Gawil Hills.

	A.		
Above	Ling,dō,gai	Behind	Ta,wun
Advice	Milāp	Belly	Līet
Afterwards	Ta,wun,kun	Belly-ache	Nurr
Age	Oom,r	Benefactor	Die,a,ba
Ague	Ra,rung	A berry	Jho
Air	Ko,e,yo	Better	Khon
Alive	Je,ta	Beware	Khub,be,dar
Alone	Mea,ko,ra	Beak (of a bird)	Cha,boo
To answer	Man,dee,ba	To bend	Ro,za,ba
Ant (white)	Nin,dree	Big with young	Gō,b,bēnē
Ant (black)	Cha,tee	A bird	Teo,tit
Ant (red)	Kul,la	Bird's nest	Tee,sa,ro,ee
Ant (queen)	Koot Nindree	Birth	Kon,nu,ba
Arm	Buo,ra	Birth-day	To,na,din,py,dah kund
Arm (fore arm)	Mil,ghait	Birthplace	To,na,ga,wund da, kun
Arrow	Teer		
Ass	Gud,dree	Bison	Gow,a
Aunt (maternal)	Ka,ka	To bite	Har,ko,ba
Aunt (paternal)	P,hoo,phee	Bitter	Ka,teek,ba (kadeeg Sana)
Axe	A,kai		
Ashes	Hop	Black.	K,hen,dee
		To bleat (as a sheep.)	Rha,ba
	B.	To bless	Rhan,eea,ba
Back	Brio,ree	A blister	Pōpōlar
Bad	Boor,ra	Blood	Puch,na
Bag	Tilee	A blow	T,a,pa,ra
Bamboo	Mat	To blow	Hoo,lu,ma,ba
Bandycoot	G,oos	A blossom	P,hul
Bargain	Le,a,de,a	Blue	Nee,la
Barber	Nrio	Body (of a man)	Ko,mur
Basket	Diu,doo,a	A bog	Doo,bee
Bottle (leathern.)	Bad,la	A boil	Oo,dew
Bottle (gourd)	Koor,pa	To boil	On,da,nee hedge, eba
To bathe	An,go,lee,la		
Bat—large species	Wool,ta	Bondage	Po,ree
Bat—small species	Ka,poo,lee	Bone	Har,dee
Bachelor	E,ka,la	To borrow	Kurg cha,ga,ba
Bee	Doom,boor	Bosom (female)	Bo,choo
Bee's wax	Mī,ma	Bow	Kump,ta
Bee's nest	Doom,boor,ko oora	Bowstring	Tant
A bear	Ban,ma	Boy	Poi,rea
Beard	O,ta	Brain	Goŏd
Beetle	Gol,gha	Branch (tree)	D,har
To beat	Ko,a,ga,ba	Bravery	Go,noi Man,ga,ba
Bed-stead	Pa,kōm	Breath	Dum
Bed	Ben,dil	Breast	Cha,tee
Betel-tree	Sing	Bread	So,kra
Betel leaf	Cha,koon	To break	Dai,jaiba
Before	Soo,too,kund	A breeze	Koi,eeo,ko joba
To begin	Lu,ga,arua,ba	Bright	Chum,ka tu,eeba
To beg	Bheek,ko,a,ee,ba	To bring	Na
A beggar	Bhee,ka,ree	Brown	Ghon,da sowra

A broom	Jūnoo
A brother	Da,dur
Broad	Pus,sar
Bubo	Bud,dee
Buffaloe	Bud,kil
Bug	Go,tree
Bull	An,doo D,ho,ba
Bullock	Dh,oba
Bullet	Go,lee
Bundle	Go,thee
Burden	O,ja
To burden	O,ja cha,ga,ba
To burn	Ju,loo,ba
To burn the dead.	Kora kund juloo,ba
To bury	Ka,ree
Bush	Sun,nee,sung,sing
Busy	Go,noi, Kar,mi
Buttock	Do,proo
Buttermilk	Goor,see
Butter	Loo,nee

C.

Camp	Pur,no
To carry	Na,saya
To care for	Chai,boo,ro,dai,ba
Cat	Min,noo
To catch	Oo,tie,ba
Centepede.	Char,ma,roo
Charcoal	Ko,lea
Cheap	Sas,sar,ta
Cheeks	Jho,ka
Chota	Sŏ,nŏ,rā
Child (infant)	Tan,ni
Chin	O,ta
Claw	Punj
Clean	A,wul
To climb	Pai,rai,ba
Climbing plant	Ai,lee
Clouds	Ba,dree
Clothes	Loo,boo
Club	Ten,gee
Cock	Kom,ba
Cold	Rar,ung
Cold wind	Rar,ung ko,yeo
Cold weather	Cha,ra
Colic	Liet ka,shoo,v Ka-soo: Nurr
Comet	Jud
To come	Hed,gē,ba
Compliment	Go,noi cha,rja
Conjuror	Go,go,je,ba
To cook food	E,she,ne,ba
Cooking utensils	Doo,nee,doi
Coppersmith (bird)	Joo,gee,tee tei
Cord	Do,ra
Correct	Chut,cha
Cot	Par,komp
To count	Om,nigh
Courage	Um,bung,egra
Coward	E,gra,ba
To cough	Koo,ba
Cow	Ghue
Cow-tick	Sit,ta
Crab	Kat,comb
Crime	An,now
Cricket	Ka,ree,ro,yoie
Crocodile	Mun,ga
Crooked	Ko,cha,ed
Crops	Gut,ta,yend
Crops (rain)	Pow,see
Cross	Rag,neen
Crow.	Kow,ra
Crying	Yum
Cubit	Moo,ka
Cuckoo	Cu,cke,ra
Cultivation	Ka,tee
Cultivator	Ke,re,send
Curds	Dhyo
Custom	Dus,toor

D.

To dance	Choo,soon,ba
Dancing girl	Ga,doo,le,ba
Damp	Too,pu,en
Darkness (night)	Un,dea,ra
Daughter	Tar,rai
Dawn	Goy,moi,or,led,jea
Day time	Dee,a
Daybreak	Oo,j,n,ar,rend
To-day	Ta,ien
Dead body	Go,ien
Dear	Man,ghier
Debility	Tora,ka,jor,ba
Debt	Kurz
Deer	Hir,nee
Deformed	Go,kroo
By degrees	Nangha,ling Nan, gha
Delight	Koo,shee
Dew	Os.
Dhotee	Pen,cha
Difficult	Kat,buc,ka
To die	Go,ju,ba
To dig	Ro,rum,ba
Dinner	Jo,jum
Dinner, to prepare	Jo,jum,ba
Dirty	Koo,moo
Disgrace	Bud,namee
Dislike a person	Deko,ra,een,bang ho,na
Disease	Roo,a
Disobedience	Hook,m bang,hadj, um
Ditch	Ko,dra
To do	Di,en
Doctor	Ju,ege
Dog	Che,ta v. see,ta

Dog-tick	Tee,koo
Door	Dur,wa,za
Door-post	Bee,aree
Dove	Kark,tah
To dream	Ko,koo,moo,ba
To drink	No,noo,ba
Drinking	Nu,ai
Drunkard	See,doo Noo,nai,ba
Dram	Tom,boor
Dry	Lo,ko,ren
Duck	Bud,duk
Dung of cows	Sen,na
Dung of horses	Leed
Dung of sheep and goats	Len,dee
Dung (manure)	Khut
Dung (orduro)	Khad
Dust	Dhool,lee
Dustoor	Dus,too,ree
Dysentery	Liet Sen,nai,ba

E.

Early morn	Par,ta
Ear	Loo,toor
Earth	B,hoom and otai
East	Gomoi,or,led,coi,nai
To eat	Jum,ma
To eat voraciously	Lag,bein
Eel	Bam,ree
Egg	At,kome
Eggshell	Kok,cher,ra
Egg, yoke of	Gar,rah
Eight	E,la,ria
Elbow	Ko,nee
Empty	Ka,lee
Enemy	Doush,mun
Entrails	A,tee
Evening	Sing,gha,rook,jen
Eye	Med
Eye-lash	Boo,ee
Eye-lid	Kat,rai
Eye-brow	Boo,ee,ree
Eye,(squint)	Tera,tend,dho,do,ba
Eye, (inflamed	Med,hed

F.

Face	Mo,a
Fallow	Pur,reed
Falcon	Mou,rra
Family	Kut,la
Famine	Kal
Far	Lun,ka
Farmer	Bhoom,ea
Fat	Chur,bee
Father	Ab,ba
Fault	Tuk,seer
Favor	Pa,wun,char,ree
Feast	E,gra,ba
Feather	Puk,kur
To feel (touch)	Sa,boo,ai
To feed or graze	Chur,cha,ra,chen,ai, ba
Fertile	Goi,noig dak,ken
Fever	Ru,a
Field	Ka,tee
Feet	Nan,ga
Fig	Lao,ar
To fight	Tar,pun,g,ba
Finger	Bo,to
Five	Mun,ni,ah
To find	Gut,tur,ooba
Fire	Sin,ghul
To fire or burn	Sin,ghul en,dia,ba
Fire-place	Aip,ting
Fire-fly	Pe,pin,jore
Fish, large	Ka,koo
Fish, small	Boom,buct koo
Fine	Go,noig suj,ja
Fist	Moo,tee
Flea	Pis,soo
Flesh	Jil,loo
Floor	Gu,chee
Flour	Ko,lum
Flower	P,hool
Fly	Roo,koo
Flying-fox	O,ra
Foal	Ghoor,ghee kon
Fog	D,hoond
Fort	Kil,la
Foot-path	Jer,ra sung ko,ra
Foot-step	Sin,dree
Forehead	Ta,kree
Forest	Go,noig sing
To forgive	Mu,af,okee
Fornication	Zi,na
Four	Opoon,iah
Fowl	Seem
Fox	Ka,kree
Fresh	Na,ka,ka, hed ken
Friendship	Dos,tee
Frog	Ded,dar
Front	Choo,too,ken
Fruit	J,ho
To fry	E,shein,nai,wa
Full moon	O,goo,num yen

G.

Gambling	Jua,oon,ju,ba
Garden	Bag,h
Gardener	Ma,lee
To gather	Poon,jea,ba
Ghee	Loo,nee
Ghost	B,hoot
Ginger	A,da
To give	Kai
Glad	Koo,shee
Gnat	Mu,ch,eree
To go	Sen,nai,ba

Goat	See,ree
Gold	Gi,teed,ba
Good (very)	A,wul
Goose	Cha,see
Grain	Da,na
Grandfather	A,ja
Grandmother	Ba,ba,yee
Grandchild	Koo,ra
Grass	Jar,ra
Grasshopper	To,tor
Great	Kat, Gad, and Jad
Green	Nee,la
Green flycatcher	Tee,roo
Grief	Kut,ta
To grind corn	Jat,tee,ba
To grow	Ka,doo,ba
To growl	Rag,go,ba
Guide	Be,ga,ree
Gum (trees)	D,heek
Gums (mouth)	Kee,wah

H.

Hail	Gar,ra
Hair	Op
Half	Ad,ha
To halloo	Har,ko,ba
Hand	T,he
Hand-mill	Jat,tee
Handsome	Chaj,jur
Hard (difficult)	Kat bau,ekar
Hard (not soft)	Bo,bor,ba
Hare	Ko,ar,lee
Hark!	A,jee,ma,ba
Harvest	Lo,go,gar
Haughty	Kat dun,dee
Head	Kuppa
He	A,wul yend
Headache	Kup,par ka,so,a,ba
To heal	A,wul yend
Healthy	Roca,bang,edj,ee
To hear	A,jum
Heart	Dil
Heaven	As,man
Heavy	Go,noi,oja
Hedge	San,dee
Heel	Koor,roo,cho
Herb	Char,ko,nee
Here	In,gun
High	Oo,cha
Hillock	Chun,nee,bul,la
Hills (large)	Kat,gat,ho
Hoe	Ko,da,ree
Hog	Soo,kree (Java)
Hole	Ko,dra
Holy man	De,ko,ra
Honey	Nee,lai
Honey-comb	Koon,doo
Hoof	Koor,nee
Hoopoo	Kow,rea
Horn	Singh
Hornet	Tar,tair
Hot	Gurm
Hot wind	Gam
How d'ye do	A,wul kun,ne,a
How much	Cho,too mar,ta,ka
Huldee	Sa,sung
House	Ou,ra
Humble	Ghu,reeb
Hungry	Ran,g,ai,en
To hunt	Too,too,ing,ba
A hunter	Par,dee.
Hurt	Kat ka,soo,ba
Husband	Do,ta
Hut	Sa,nee Sain,g,oo,ra
Hyena	Tur,rus
Horse	Goo,r,g,hee

I.

Ichneumon	Mŭn,gūs
Idiot	Gul,la,ta
Idle	Gum,mun,do
Idol	Go,moi
If	Jo
Ignorant	Ban,ga,dai
Immediately	Na,kar
Impossible	Ba,ka
Impudent	A,ram,ba
In	Ta,la
Indigestion	Liet cha,ren
Industrious	Go,noi ka,mia,ba
Infant	Ko,nea
Infirm	Cha,nee,en
Insect	Ta,khur
Insult	Cha,booee,ba
Intestine	A,tee
Intoxication	Bool,lien
Inundation	Dah go,no,ien
Invalid	Ru,a,ba
Iron	Lo,koon,do
Irrigation	Lor
Itch	Bow,ta,ba

J.

J.	Ing.
Jackall	Ko,lea
Jay	Kach,ta
Jaundice	Mun,doo,ra
Juice	Rus
Jungle-cock	Kom,ba
Jungle-hen	Seem

K.

Kernel	Ta,koo
Key	Killee
To kick	Pan,dia,ba
Kid	See,ra kon
Kidney	Bo,ka
To kill	I,ne,kind go,te,kai
Kindness	M,bia

Kite	Bil,la
Knee	Tong,lea v.toprea
To kneel	O,tun,ga,na,ken
Knife	Choo,ree
To tie a knot	To,la,ba
To know	A,dai
Knuckle	Koon,noo
Kumblee	Kam,ra

L.

Labour	Ka,mee
Labourer	Lo,zo,ga
Lake	Tu,luo
Lame	Lan,gree
Lamp	De,wa
Land	O,ta
Language	Mau,do,ba
Large	Bur,ra k,hat
Lark	Kar,ti,glio
Last	Ta,wun,ken
To laugh	Lan,dai,ba
Lazy	Gum,mon,do
Leaf	Sha,kōm
Lean	Oos,soo,yend
To leap	Oo,id,ba
Learned	Khat,e,lum tha,koor
Leather	Ka,trai
Leech	Jonk
Left	Jūna
Leg	Tal,pong
Lemon	Lim,boo
Leper	Ko,rea
Liar	La,ba
Life	Jū
Light (not dark)	Oo,jew,war,ren
Light (not heavy)	Hul,ka
Lightning	Chee,run
Lime	Chū,na
Lips	Ke,war
Little	T,ha,nee
Liver	Ku,le,ja
Lizard	Chir,moon,ghee
Lizard (red tailed)	Chir,mur,roo
Locust	Tid,dee
Loins	Mi,an
To look	Do,da,ba
To loose	Kho,la,ga
A louse	Shi,koo v. chillur
Love	A,ree,ba
Low	E,ta
Luck, good	Nu,see,bo a,wul
Luck, bad	De,jeanu,see,bo bang
Lungs	Po,pe,sa

M.

Magician	Ju,noo a,rie,ba
To make	A,roo,yai
To make merry	A,nund
Male	D,ho,ta
Man	Ko,ro
Man, old	Sa,na
Manure	K,hut,tee
Many	Go,noi
Mango tree	Am,bee Sing
Mare	Jaf,fai Go,ghee v. Goor,ghee
Marriage	Bee,how
Marsh	Doo,bee
Master	Ma,lik
Mat	Bo,rea
Matchlock	Pa,lee,ta
Meadow	Ya,ka Back,ee,sa
Meat	Jil,loo
Medicine	R,han
Melon	K,ho,la
To Mend	A,roo,ka
Merchant	Buo,wha
Merry	Koo,shee
Mid-day	Bar,ree,p,har
Middle	Ta,lan,ken
Mildew	So,ro,jhen
Milk	Dee,dom
Millet (small var.)	Koo,khee
Mire	Chi,kuld
Minute	De,ja
Mischief	Nog,ran
Mist	D,ho,ar
To mix	Bel,lia
Moist	O,la
Money	Da,ma
Monkey	Sar,ra
Month	Mi,nai
Moon	Goo,mong
More	E,tha
Morning	Pa,thar
Most	Ka,poo,lee
Mother	Ma
Mountain	Doon,ghur
Mouse	King
Mouth	Cha,boo
Murder	Jo,gai,ba
Musk-rat	Kee
Musquitoe	Chick,nee
Mustachios	Mu,sar
Mustard	R,hai
My	Ing

N.

Nail (finger)	Nuk
Naked	Doon,da,ra
Name	Jum,noo
Narrow	Ra,wed jhend
Nation	Jāt
Navel	Bom,be,lee
Near	Mai,ra
Neck	To,tra
Necklace beads	Chac,kree

Neelghaie	Roo,ee
Nephew	Ko,se,rai
Net	Ja,lee
Night	Rat
Nightingale	Jhu,gee
Nine	A,rai,ah
No, not	Bang
Noise, to make	Har,ko,ba
Noisy	Har,koo,yai
North	Ma,r,war,dace
Nose	Mooh
Nullah,large	Gud,dha
Nullah,small	Lŏr
Now	Na,ka,ka

O.

Oath	Ke,rea
Oil	Soo,num
Old	Joo,na
Old man	Sai,na
Old woman	Lai,nee
One	Me,a
One quarter	Pa,sa
Onion	Kan,dee
To open	Ko,la,ga
Ophthalmia	Maid
Opium	A,feem
Otter	Chung,nee
Over	Ling,h
To overturn	Ta,burr
Owl, large var.	Goo,goo
Owl, small var.	Doo,da

P.

Paddy bird	Bug,la
Pain	Doo,ko
Pair	Bar,rea
Palm squirrel	Tourr
Pan of the knee	De,wa,nee
Panther	Kair,rea
Parrot	Ho,rea
Partridge,	Chit,tree
Pathway	Sa,nee sung ko,ra
Peace	Cha,poo,kund
Peacock	Mar,ra
Pearl	Mo,tee
Peg	Koo,ta
Physic	Rand
Pigeon, blue	Kub,door
Pigeon, green	Nee,la
Pillar	Kum,bar
Pillow	Oo,cha,cha
Plains	Soh,wan
Plaster	Ka,se,ra
Plant	Bheet,kai
Plantain (wild)	Tho,ra
To play	Oon,joo,ba
To play music	Roo,ai,ba
A plaything	Sanee sung oon,ju,ba
Plenty	Goy,noi,yai
Pleasure	Khoo,shee
Plough	Nun,gra
To plough	Nun,gra,ba
Ploughman	Ko,ro
Plover	Ta,toin,ghoi
Ploughshare	Que,sa
Plunder	Loot
Pod	Sin,gha
A point	Sen,da
Poison	Zhur
Pond	Dhoo,bee
Poney	Sa,nee sung goor, ghee
Poor	Ghu,reeb
Porcupine	Je,kra
Post.	Dar,run
To pound	Ro,roong
To pour	En,dee,ai
Poverty	Da,ma,ka,bang
Praise	Dee,an
Precipice	Po,iee
Pregnant	Göb,bĭ,nee,kun
A present	Dŭr,rŭm
Pretty	A,wul soo,rut
Price	Da,ma
Pride	Kan,nonjen,wa
Prison	Khyde
Produce	Jag,gar,tee
Proper	Chag,ga
Property	Mal
Prophet	Go,go,de,ba
Prostitute	Jŭ,ta
To prune	Mar,ghair
To purge	Lĭ,et chen,nai,ba
To put	De,ai,ba
A purwanna	Pur,wan,gee

Q.

Quarrel	A,prung
Quick	Ai,la,ba
Quiet	E,ha,poo,koo
Quarters (three)	A,fa pa,sa

R.

Rage	Katrag,gho,en
Rags	Pal,loo
Rain	Dha gom,mar
Rainbow	Tam,mak Lo,ne,dee
Rain crops	Par,see
Rain (showers)	Jal,la
Rainy season	A,sa
Rat	Poo,see
Ravine	Poi,ai
Raw	Ku,cha
Ready	Ty,a
To reap	Bo
Red	Ra,ta

Red lead	Son,door
Religion	Deen
To remain	Ta,roo
Renown	Kat ji,moo
Rent	Lo,jo,ga
Reply	Man,dea
Reprimand	Dar,ka
Reptile	Kera
Reservoir	How,da
Respectful	Ju,har
Retinue	Ji,loo
To return	Era,kund
Revenge	A,na
Revile	A,rum
Reward	E,nam
Rheumatism	O,lan,dee
Ribs	Se,pree
Rice	Chowl
To ride	Toot,kend
Right	Ju,na
Rind	Sa,lee
Ringworm	Dad
Ringdove	Bow,r,ree
Ripe	Bil,li,un
River	Gud,dah
Road	Ko,ra
To roast	Ra,pug,gai
To rot	So,ar
Rogue	Bou,rah ko,ro
Rope	Do,ra
Resin	D,heek
Rough	Kuk,kum
To run gently	Sa,rno,ba
To run quick	Jup,poo,sur,vai

S.

Salt	Boo,loom
Sambur	Ro,ee
Sand	Bee,til
Sandals	Kow,ree
Sap	Rus
Savage or cruel	Dan,dee
Scarce times	Kal
To scatter	Yer,rai
To scold	Bi,gri tin,gen
Scorpion	Kee,ding
To scratch	Bar,oota
To see	Dodo
To sow seed	Yai,we,re
Seed	Beenjh
Seed times	Yai,we,re,bo
Servant	Cha,kree
Seven	Ai,e,ah
To Sew	Choo,choo
Shade	Shiea v. Sine
Shame	Ghcu
To shave	Ko,ko,i,yo
Sheep	Men,da
Sheet	Ar,charr
Shell	Har,ko,ta
Shepherd	Goo,goo,pee
To shoot	Too,tu,eng
Shop	Doo,kun,da,ree
Shopkeeper	Doo,kun,dar
Shoulder	Kan,doo
To show	Tip,pe,wai
Short	O,tra
Sickle	Ear
Sickness	Roga,
Sight	Ja,feed
Silent	Char,poa,yai
Silver	Chan,dee
Silly (idiot)	Goon,gah
To sing	Sy,rin,gea
Sister	Jee,jee
To sit down	Choo,banga
Six	Toor,u,ee
Skin	Ka,tree
Sky	Ba,dree
Slave	Poo,ree
Sleep	Gee,tee
Slow	Bar,gai,tten
Small	Sa,nee Sung
Small pox	Mhi,ee
A smell	Soo,king
Smell (bad)	Bour,ra sou,king
Smell (sweet)	A,wul sou,king
To smell	Soo,king,ba
Smoke	Dhoo,a
To smoke a hookah	Hoo,ka nu,ai,ba
Smooth	Boo,le,ree
Snail	J,har,tee ghoo,ree
Snake	Beeng
Cobra snake	Nag
Snake hole	Po,pa
Snake (large rock)	Aj,gur
To sneeze	A,su
Soft	Lo,pot
Son	Po,rea
South	Be,rar dace
To be sorry	Kut,ha
Sour	Kat,ahn
Sparrow	Shee,shur,roai
To speak	Ar,na
Spear	Bur,chee
Spider	Jug,ge,lee ma,la
To spin	Ato,ai
Spirit	See,doo
A spirit-still	Baj,je,ra
To spit	Bhe,jai
Spittle	Bi,te,kee
Spleen	Pe,a
To split	Fi
Spotted deer	Dar,kar
Spring time	Ru,bee
Spring of water	Dar,par,jai
Spur fowl	To,te,ung

Squirrel (palm)	Tourr
To stand	Teng,ghuen
Stars	E,phill
To starve	Go,joo,ba
Steep place	Da,preo
Stick	Kar,tee
Sting	Kar,kob
Stomach	Liet
Stone	Go,ta
To go to stool	A,ju
Stream of water	Lor
Straw	Bhoo,see
To Strike	Ko,a,ge
Strong	Muj,bhoot
Sugar	Shu,kar
Summer	Gur,mee
To sweep	Ju,krae
Sun	Go,moi
Sun shine	Gam
A swallow	Ka,tig,lie
To swallow	Oo,da
Sweat	Oo,bra
Sweet	Chee,mil
To Swim	Oo,were
Sword	Tul,war

T.

Tail	C,hoot
To take	Sa,gai
To talk	Man,dai
Tall	Oon,cha
Tank	Doo,bee
To Taste	Ta,wa
Tears	Med,dha
Teeth	Tee,ring
To Tell	Ka,hnee
Tempest	D,hoond
Ten	Gul,le,ah
Tender (meat)	A,run,gah
Thanks	Bur,ra,i,amba
There	Dend
Then	Gir,ry
Therefore	De,un,tind
Themselves	Ap,peso
They	Ar,kon,
Thou or you	Hum
This	In,ne (in Malay)
That	Dee,ja
Their	Dee,koo
Thick	Dart
Thief	Chor
Thighs	Boo,loo
Thin	Oo,shoo
Thirst	Ta,tung
To thirst	Ta,tung,nein
Thorn	Ja,noom
Thread	Tha,ga,si,toom
Three	Apea
Threshing floor	Kai,ran
Throat	To,te,ra
Thumb	Bote
Thunder	Sa,dee
To tie	To,lai
Tiger	Koo,la
Tiger cat	Sŏn,nŏră
To	Kund
Toad	B,had
Tobacco	To,mac,coo
To-day	Ta,ing
Toddy	Sindee
Toe (big)	Kat bote
Toe (little)	Sun,nee bote
Tomb	Kom,bee
To-morrow	Garfung
Tongue	Lang
Tooth-ache	Ter,ring kas,soo,ba
Torch	Mus,sail
Tortoise (large var.)	Kut tam
Tortoise (small var.)	Tal tam
Trade	Ka,moi
Trap	Lo,da
Traveller	Sen,nai
Tree	Sing
Tree, bark of	Cha,lee
Tribe	J,hat
Trinket	Sin,gha
Twice	Bar,ree ghur,ree
Two	Bar,rea

U.—V.

Ugly	Krab soo,rut
Ulcer	O,you
Uncle	Ka,ka
Under	E,ta
Unlucky	Boor,ah
Urine	Koo,noom
Valley	Borr,ro
Vegetable	Oo,too
Vein	Nus
Venereal disease	Gur,mee
Village	Ghom
Vomit	Woo,liyen
Vulture	Goo,ba
Virgin	Da,pree

W.

Wages	Moon,sha,rah
Waking	Jac,tal
To walk quickly	Ala,ula,chun,drai
To walk quietly	Ba,ga, ten,bo
Walking	Sin,dra
Wall	Dee,pee
War	Lur,rai
Warm	Lo,lor
To wash	Ah,boon
To wash clothes	Loo,boo,ta,lumba
Washerman	Dho,bee
Wasp	Kŏrē,mŏs
Watchman	Naroo,ai
Water	Dha

Water-fall	Dha,jor,rho	Wild dog	See,ta
Water-course	Gud,dha	Wild	Jun,glee
Wax	Mina	Wing	Pur,ka
We	Ing	Wise	De,und
Weeding crops	Kur,kad,dai	Wicked	Bour,ra
A week	E,lar,din	Wolf	Lan,de,gha
Well	Kooa,	Woman (old)	Sa,uee
West	Gomoi,nam,roo coi nai	Woman (young)	Jūan
		Woodpecker	To,tra
Wet	Too,puen	Wool	Pul,lum,oob
What?	De,cho,ema	To work	Ka,moi,die
Wheat	Gai,hŏong	Worm	Jil,lin,ghole
Wheel	Deo,rai	Wound	Gha,ie
When?	Cho,la	Wrist	Mul,ga,tee
Where?	Din,ghun		
Whip	Co,la		Y.
White	P,hoo,loom	Yam	Kund
Why?	Cho,ja,an,tin	Yawn	Han,ghoo
Who, whose?	Yai	A year	Wur,rus
Wind	Koe,yo	Yellow	Sar,sung
Widow	Lan,doo,ree	Yes	Tha,ka
Widower	Ran,doo,a	Yesterday	Ko,la,din
Wife	Jaf,fai	Young	Jou,an
Window	Ke,wa	You	Hum.

A Selection of Words, Exemplifying an Affinity of Dialect between the Ghonds and Benuas.

English.	Ghonds.	Benuas.
Fathers	Abba	Bapu
Mother	Ma	Ma
Father's brother	Kaka	
Elder brother		Kaka
Man	Ko,ro	Tikkarus
Head	Kap,pa	Kappola
Hand	T,ho	Thi
Face	Mo,a	Muka
Eye	Med	Med
Thigh	Boo,loo	Bala
Shoulder	Kan,doo	Kapwah
Nose	Mooh	Muk
Mouth	Cha,boo	Penga-chap
Rain	Dahgommar	Gunnar
Water	D,ha	Dhee
Earth	B,hoom	Bhume
Fire		Api
Fire place	Aipe-ting	
An open plain	Seh,wan	Zafung
Ashes	Hŏp	Habu
Morning	Pat,hur	Paggi paggi
Wind	Ko,e,yo	Gunning
Thunder	Sa,deo	Subtair
Fish	Ka,koo	Ka
Flesh	Jil,loo	Zulo
Sea fowl	Mar,ra	Marrak
He or she	De,ja	Dia
They	Ar,kon	Ankki
This	In,ne	Ini
In	Ta,la	Dalum.

Numerals.

One	Mo,a	Mooi	Three	A,poa	Ampi
Two	Bar,rea	Mar	Four	O,poo,ni,ah	Ampat

Familiar Sentences,—English and Goond.

I salute you,	Ja,ha.
How d'ye do?	A,wul kun,nea.
Who are you?	Hum yai?
I am a Ghond,	Ing Ko,ro.
How old are you?	Chet,too jul,lum?
Where are you going to?	Tongghan chen,naiba?
Is your father living?	Hum,ar A,ba je,ta?
Where do you reside?	To,nen ta,ba?
How far is the village from here?	Ghom cho,to lan,ga?
I feel thirsty and hungry,	Ta,tung a,en run,ghee a,en.
Bring me some water to drink,	D,ha sa,ghai.
Cook some meat,	Jil,loo e,see,nai.
The sun is very hot,	Ga,ma go,noi gai,hen.
It is raining hard,	D,ha go,noi ga,mien.
I hear thunder,	Lo,koor Ing ajoor,mai.
The sky is cloudy,	As,man ba,drai ta,ka.
Run quickly to the fort,	Ai,la sa,roo,bai kund gur,rhee.
Walk slowly down the hill,	To,ra ten a,groo,ai.
Jump across that hole,	In,ne pō,pa oo,jai.
Sit down upon the ground,	O,ten choo,bang.
Ride upon this horse,	Goor,ghee choot,ken *(or) soo*,bang.
Swim across that tank,	A,ra,tum boo,dhee oo,yur.
I have a pain in my head,	Kup,par kas,soo.
I have got a belly-ache,	Nie,lit kas,soo v. nurr.
I have dysentery,	Lī,et chen,nee.
I have vomited a great deal,	Go,noi oo,luo.
By brother has got fever,	Ne,a da,da ru,a,ba.
My sister has small pox,	Ne,a bi,en my,hen.
My father and mother have rheumatism,	I am-ba o,lan,dee.
I feel strong and well,	Ing a,wul.
My clothes are old,	Loo,boo joo,na.
I am too poor to buy new clothes,	Ne,a tang da,ma bang, loo,boo mo,la,ten sug,gee.
I feed goats, and buffaloes,	Bud,kil cho,ree ne,a kam.
My brother has many cows,	Ne,a da,da go,noi ghacko.
My uncle owns sixty sheep,	Ne,a ka,ka sath monda.
I shall plough, and then sow koodkhee,	Ing na,na,gai,ba koo,d,khee errai,ba.
My wife rears fowls,	Ne,a juf,fai sim,koo pal,la,ting,wen,
You must not be angry,	Hum bak,kee ra,go.
Do not cry, but laugh,	Bak,kee yum, fen,nai lan,dai.
It is wrong to get drunk,	Dee,khat nō,noo,ba boo,ra.
An empty belly is a bad thing,	Lī,et ka,lee boo,ra.
When my belly is full, I am very happy,	Ne,a liet go,noi be,ken,go,noi koo,shee.
I saw a tiger asleep,	Ing do,gai,ba koo,la gee,tee ken.
I have killed three bears,	Ap,po ban,na,koo Ing go,at,kai.
I am fond of hunting,	Ne-en too,tu,yee go,no,ien koo,shee.
It is dawn, let us go,	Oo,ja,ren chen,nai,ba.
Let us sleep an hour in the shade at noon,	Ba,ra pu,ha,rin nea ghur,ree si,ne gho,it, ee,ba.
The evening has come, let us sit down,	Sin,gah,roo si,ne soo,bung,ba.
When it is cool, let us eat our food,	I,ra,rung,ba ,chok,ra, ju,ja,omba.
It is night, let us go to sleep,	Rat,ko gee,tee,bee.

A descriptive account of the Ruins of El-Balad. By Assistant Surgeon H. J. CARTER, of the Hon'ble Co.'s Surveying Brig *Palinurus. Together with Sketches in original, in six sheets.*

[Presented by Government.]

ON the south eastern coast of Arabia, in the district of Dofar,* are the ruins of El Balad, (البلد Arab.) situated on the shore, in Lat. 17° 1′ N and Long. 54° 12′ 30″ E., between the towns of Silalah, and El Hafa on the west, and that of Dareez on the east, separated from the latter by a grassy plain of more than a mile in extent, and from the former by the same distance of richly cultivated ground. In front, a narrow slip of sandy beach divides them from the sea, and behind them the level plain of Dofar stretches back to a lofty range of mountains, which forms the inland boundary of this district.

The ruins, situated within one hundred yards of the sea, are spread over an area of two miles long, and six hundred yards broad, and consist of extensive mounds of loose hewn stones, worn and blackened by long exposure to the weather. Groups of columns surmount each mound, with capitals, shafts, pedestals, and fragments of ornamental sculpture, strewed around them; and occasionally troughs, used for baths; all of which having been skilfully worked out of solid blocks of freestone, give an air of costliness and importance to the remains of this city, which, contrasted with the dilapidated state that the whole now assumes, forcibly recalls to the imagination the activity, wealth, and prosperity, which but a few centuries ago existed where now there is nothing but a vast accumulation of desolate, dismal, and unfrequented ruins.

However much the hand of time has succeeded in mixing up the remains of one building with that of another, the widely spreading and superincumbent masses of ruins may have obscured the foundation on which they were originally erected, or the Arabs of the neighbouring towns may have stript this deserted place of its most valuable ornaments,† enough still remains to place beyond doubt the original extent of the city, the style in which it was built, the sites of its principal edifices, its architecture, its burial-ground, and particularly the walls and ditches of that part of it which was fortified, each of which when described as they now present themselves, ought not only to convey to us an idea of what the ruins of El Balad now are, but also of what the city must have been in its most prosperous state.

Of the City.—This was divided into an eastern and a western portion, the former of which was *fortified*, the latter *unfortified*.

* The district of Dofar (ظفار Arab.) is the most extensive of the lowland tracts that intervene between the mountains and the sea on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. It possesses a rich arable soil, and an abundant supply of fresh water. At present its coast limits are considered to be the village of Thagah on the east, and Ras Al Hammar on the west, from which two points the mountains recede from the sea to a distance of fifteen miles, leaving an interval which is filled up by the lowland now known by the name of Dofar.

† I was informed that many of the pillars in the mosques of Dareez and the now deserted village of El Robaat were taken from the ruins of El Balad.

The *unfortified* or western portion considerably exceeded in extent that which was included within the walls of the garrison, and now consists of a vast number of irregularly disposed mounds of hewn stones, each of which is characterised by the presence of two or more columns on its summit, which still retain their original position; while others that stood beside them, having been upset and broken, lie scattered around with portions of ornamental sculpture, cornices, and the like,—remnants of the arches, ceiling, and walls, that once formed parts of the building. Although this portion of the city was the most extensive, and included the *burial-ground*, yet it is now by far the most insignificant part of the remains, in so much as nothing more can be satisfactorily made out of it than that the dark mounds of loose stones mentioned mark the sites of so many buildings: nor is there in the *burial-ground*, which was situated in its northern quarter, hardly any thing more to attract the notice of the observer than the remains of the commonest headstones, on none of which could we discover any date.

It will be hereafter seen, that though the western exceeded in extent the eastern or fortified portion, the latter originally possessed the finest buildings, and was the most important part of the city, as testified at the present day by the remains of its fortifications and the heaps of ruins that are enclosed within them. It is *also in* the eastern part that we most satisfactorily recognize the remains of a foreign and *highly civilized* people, their prosperity, their decline and fall: they were the first and the last probably, who ever succeeded in establishing themselves in the district of Dofar.

Of the Garrison.—The fortified part of the city was confined within a parallelogram, or quadrilateral space twelve hundred and forty yards long and five hundred yards broad, extending longitudinally along the shore, defended by a deep ditch and rampart on three sides, and on the fourth, or that towards the sea, by a strongly fortified wall. The ditch, which was for the most part a natural defence of the fortification, was formed by a fresh water *Khor*, * now known by the name of the *Khor*

* Khor (خور Arab,) a creek or inlet of the sea, is generally applied by the inhabitants of the south-eastern coast of Arabia to the water that remains at the *débouchement* of a mountain torrent into the sea, many of which occur in the district of Dofar. Some of these retain their original freshness, while others, communicating with the sea through the sandy beach, become brackish. That of El Balad is fresh, and as it does not appear to be connected with the bed of any torrent, there is some difficulty in conceiving how a large body of water such as this is, on a level with its banks close to the sea, and much above the level of the latter, should not diminish in quantity or become brackish. I have an idea that this *Khor*, like some others that I have seen in the neighbourhood, are natural artesian reservoirs, so to speak, which have been produced by some volcanic succussion or other cause, in rending open a deep fissure in the ground, which communicates below with a spring of water. The opinion of the inhabitants that many of these *Khors* are bottomless or of great depth, although it favours the supposition, is far from establishing the fact.

of El Balad. This was subjected to a little alteration and extension, for the purpose of more completely enclosing the garrison; and while it was admirably adapted for the purpose to which it had been converted, it afforded close to the sea, both to the city and fort, a never-failing supply of excellent water: indeed, so convenient a situation could not again be met with on the coast. The only artificial part of the *Khor* appears to have been the western ditch, which is now dry and partly filled up with sand and ruins: this was twenty seven yards wide and four hundred and three yards long, extending from its junction with the western extremity of the northern ditch to within one hundred yards of the sea; and on each side of it was a strong wall, the remains of which are now nearly buried under heaps of adjacent ruins.

The *Khor* itself consisted of the main body, or northern ditch, and three roots or branches, the first of which, given off from its northern side, runs inland; the next, from its southern side, forms the eastern ditch; while the third is the continuation of the main body itself in a tortuous direction towards Dareez.

Beginning from the western extremity of the northern ditch, which at this point is sixty yards broad and partly filled up with rubbish, the water, as we proceed eastward, gradually becomes deeper, and a thick belt of tall bulrushes springing up on each side, leaves a clear channel in the centre, which abounds with a variety of water-fowl. Before reaching the eastern angle of the garrison, it gives off from its northern side the inland branch, which, after an irregular course of three hundred yards, ends in a sharp-pointed shallow extremity. After this the branch which forms the eastern ditch is given off from its southern side twelve hundred and forty yards from the north-western angle of the fortification, and this, running directly towards the sea, terminates abruptly in the sandy beach; while the third branch is continued on in a tortuous course from the main body itself towards Dareez, terminating in a shallow pointed extremity like that of the inland branch.

The widest part of the *Khor* is that opposite the north-eastern angle of the garrison, exceeding at this point in the northern ditch more than one hundred yards across. In the deepest part it does not appear to exceed fourteen feet, but I had no means of ascertaining this: the inhabitants, however, have an idea that it is bottomless. Its edges, like those of a canal, are firm, dry, and regular, and in no part bordered by swampy ground. It is always filled with fresh water, and does not appear to undergo any diminution, or be affected by the rise and fall of the tide, although its eastern branch terminates in the loose sand of the beach, within one hundred yards of the surf. Thus, while this *Khor* formed the ditches of the fortification, it afforded at the same time an abundant supply of fresh water to the garrison; and at the present day, from its proximity to the sea, is one of the cheapest and most convenient places on this coast for a ship "to water" at.

The walls of the garrison were principally confined to the southern and western sides, these being the least protected by natural defences;

while an embankment, or kind of rampart, thrown up from the ditch, supplied their place along the northern and eastern sides of the *Khor*.

The rampart or embankment on the north side,—or perhaps breast-work would be the best term for it, as it was never very considerable,—was continued from the north-western to within forty yards of the north-eastern angle of the garrison, where it now turns abruptly towards the south, for a distance of fifty-two yards, and then following its original direction, arrives at the border of the eastern ditch, leaving a square portion at the north-eastern angle, over which the *Khor* occasionally flows during the rains. Although mounds of ruins frequently occur along this embankment, there is not the remotest trace of the original form of the building preserved in any of them. On the eastern side a small round tower, with the remains of a wall and rampart on each side of it, marks the termination of the northern embankment in that thrown up, on the eastern side; and from this tower the eastern embankment was continued on to the south-eastern angle of the fortification, presenting in its course the remains of a landing place, on the border of the ditch, corresponding with one which will be found to have existed in a similar position on the western side.

Having described the embankment which was thrown up on the inner borders of the northern and eastern ditches, we now come to the remains of the wall which defended the southern side of the garrison; and commencing at its eastern extremity, or the south-eastern angle of the fortifications, we shall follow it westward to its termination at the south-western angle.

The remains of a small round tower marks the angle of union, between the eastern embankment and the southern wall, and immediately on the west side of it is the threshold of a narrow doorway, from which the foundation of a wall four and a half feet thick can be distinctly traced on in a straight line for three hundred and nine yards; with thirteen salient mounds in its course, at nearly equal distances from each other, on each of which are the remains of the foundation of a round tower, formed of *concavo-convex* blocks of stone strongly linked together. The remains of this wall, which appears never to have been carried beyond the foundation, terminates at a point where a flanking bastion or tower was run out thirty yards into the beach; and from the base of this, in continuation with the original direction of that from the south-eastern angle, a stronger wall, which, from the parts that remain, and the quantity of ruins round it, had evidently been completed, was continued on for two hundred and fifty-five yards, where a similar bastion to the last mentioned stretches thirty yards out into the beach; and between this and the former one were four other smaller salient towers, equi-distant from each other, projecting two-thirds of their diameter beyond the wall, the whole now enveloped in heaps of ruins. From the last point to the south-western angle, where there is another strong bastion or tower extending outwards towards the sea on a line with the other two mentioned, all is obscured under a confused mass of ruins. The remains of old have become mixed up with those of modern build-

inge, and the accumulation of stones and mounds of ruins and of rubbish now effectually preclude all possibility of tracing the southern wall further than the point mentioned, although there can be no doubt that it was continued throughout the remaining part of the southern side.

To complete the fortifications, we have lastly to examine the western side of the garrison; and commencing from the tower that was run out towards the sea from the south-western angle, we observe the remains of a strong wall, without any towers along its course, which existed between this point and the north-western angle, with the remains of a building projecting from it into the ditch, in which there were four rows of columns, six in each row. This appears to have been a landing place, similar to that on the eastern side, from and to which passengers were either conveyed in a boat, or passed over a drawbridge into the garrison, in order that there might be no public thoroughfare through the southern wall, which would have materially weakened that part, the least strong, of the fortification. The remains of this wall, like that on the southern side, are almost obscured by its own ruins and those of adjacent buildings, and nothing more can be made out of it now than that the wall itself did exist, and there was in its course a building which projected from it into the ditch.

Thus we have now followed the remains of the ditches and fortifications round the four sides of the parallelogram, or of that part of the city of El Balad which comprised the garrison: we have seen it surrounded on three sides by ditches, and on the fourth by a strong wall with an embankment thrown up on the inner side of the northern and eastern ditches, and a strong wall against the western ditch, with the remains of a narrow entrance close to the western side of the small tower that marks the south-eastern angle, and the ruins of a landing place projecting into the eastern and western ditches. Let us now direct our attention to the traces of ruined edifices within the garrison, as it is only here that we can find any that will admit of a particular description.

Of the Citadel.—The highest and largest mound of ruins within the garrison appears in the north-western angle, and this probably is the remains of the citadel. Whatever the building or buildings might have been, they were confined to a square area of one hundred and twenty yards, and surrounded by a strong wall. In the centre of this area stands the mound of ruins, the most elevated point of which is *thirty* feet above the surrounding plain, a height much exceeding that of any other part of the ruins. On its summit is observed an opening four feet square, which descended to a well beneath, so that water could be immediately drawn to the top without any further trouble; and some way down it, on a line with the base of the ruins, two archways may be observed, the extremes of two passages leading to the well from beneath. A short distance below these the well appears to be filled with rubbish, no water being visible. Nothing else can be made out on the summit of this mound except the remains of

a brickwork building, the only one of this material among the ruins. This, from its lightness, was well adapted for a superstructure, and if it formed a part of the original building,—and there is no reason to make me think otherwise,—it must have considerably added to the height of the citadel; but the whole has been so disfigured and disturbed by modern attempts to erect a dwelling there, that no trace hardly remains of the original state of the ruins, much less of that of the building they composed.

Of the Temple or Mosque.—Within a hundred yards of the citadel, elevated on a mound from eight to twelve feet above the surrounding ground, are the remains of a temple of a quadrangular form, having its longest diameter directed towards the west-north-west, or in the direction of Mecca. It was forty-five yards long, and thirty-six yards broad, and originally contained one hundred and eighty-three pillars, with an area thirteen yards square in the centre. The pillars were disposed around this area in rows of seven deep, on the west-north-west side, and of four deep on all the other sides, and at the time the building was perfect, no doubt contributed to form double or treble colonnades around it. The pillars that remain average twelve feet in height, including both capital and base. They were for the most part roughly though symmetrically sculptured with round or octagonal shafts two feet in diameter, and nearly all hewn out of solid blocks of stone. Although but few of the columns still retain their original position, yet the bases of those which have been upset, or taken away, remain, and satisfactorily point out the lines in which the whole were formerly disposed; while the floor, which is now almost entirely concealed, from the accumulation of rubbish over it, was composed of flags of the same stone as that from which the columns were hewn.

Of the Dwelling House.—The houses were also built on mounds raised from eight to twelve feet above the ground, and consisted of one large room on the ground floor, with a small walled enclosure attached to it. One side of the building invariably faced the north-west, or was directed towards Mecca, and within, two or more rows of columns of four or six deep, according to the size of the room, supported semi-eliptical arches on which rested the ceiling. On most of the mounds two or more of the columns still retain their original position, while the others are lying round them either in a broken or an entire state, mixed up with various ornamental fragments of the dilapidated building. A little flight of steps in one corner of the basement story led to the upper part of the house, and the doorway was situated in the centre of the side opposite to that which faced the west-north-west, so much in the manner of a Mahomedan place of worship that did not every mound possess the same features we might be induced to think that they really were the remains of small musjids. The enclosure, which was on the same side of the building as the doorway, was divided into two parts: that nearest the house was open, and had a pathway leading through it from the gateway

of the enclosure to a flight of steps at the threshold of the doorway; while the outer portion was again divided into two parts by a central wall, on one side of which were two stone baths, and on the other a well four feet square and fourteen feet deep, with its sides smoothly plastered, from the top of which a gutter passed through the central wall, and, communicating with the baths on the opposite side, afforded a convenient means of supplying them with water.

N.B.—In these descriptions the dryness of the detail will be considerably decreased, and the whole much better understood, by an occasional reference to the plans and the accompanying drawings.

Of the Inscription.—On the southern side of the temple, and about one hundred yards from it, are the remains of a gateway, at the foot of which lies a large block of stone obliquely broken through the centre; when entire it was fourteen feet nine inches long, and two feet two inches by one foot ten inches broad. It was so imbedded in sand and ruins, that it was with difficulty we could scrape out a hole beneath it large enough to place the head in for the purpose of ascertaining if it bore any inscription on the side which was next the ground. This effected, however, we recognised some Arabic characters in relief on it, and on communicating the fact to the Commander * of the H. C. Brig *Palinurus*, that gentleman expressed a wish that the stone should be turned over for the purpose of ascertaining if there was any date discoverable on it. Accordingly the next day we landed, and after having accomplished our object, found the inscription placed on the broad side of the stone, extending to within one foot eight inches of one end and to within two feet eight inches of the other, so that it was not exactly in the middle. It originally consisted of two lines of Arabic characters, interrupted in the centre by an ornamental portion. In the upper line beginning on the right hand side the words بسم الله الرحمان الر *bismillah ir hman ir* are plainly seen, and at the termination of the same line on the left hand side appears to be the word الله *allah*. In the lower line also the Arabic characters are distinctly visible; but the whole having been sculptured in the form of an elaborately ornamented caligraph with the central part nearly effaced, and the ornamental parts in some places remaining, while the radical forms of the letters themselves have disappeared, leaves what is left in a much more undecipherable state than if there had been nothing more inscribed than the simple letters themselves; so that, after all our trouble, we could ascertain nothing further than that the inscription was in the modern Arabic character. In the plan the stone has been drawn as if in its original position, which faced the west-north-west; the circumstances connected with the history of its present position, and broken state, will be adverted to hereafter. It was supported in the manner of an architrave, on the sides apparently of a gateway, of simple but massive architecture, and was elevated more than thirteen feet

* Captain J. P. Sanders, I. N.

above the level of the ground; but the foundation being buried in the general mass of ruins, its real height could not be exactly ascertained. The blocks of stone of which the pillars or sides of the gateway were built, average four feet long, by three feet square at the ends, and they were all so accurately squared, and so skilfully and smoothly hewn, that where they still retain their original position their lines of contiguity are scarcely discernible.

A plan of this gateway will also be seen among the accompanying drawings, in which the stone has been restored to its original place, and the sheets of cartridge paper contain impressions of the only parts of the inscription that remain.

Ornamental Sculpture.—Of this, which was all in the Arabesque style, but little now remains among the ruins of El Balad. The place has been plundered of its principal pillars and ornaments, for the purpose of enriching the Mosques of El Robaat and Dareez; and no doubt the Mosque of Silalah possesses its share of them, for it will be presently seen that the last governor of Dofar, * who lived at Silalah, was not more insensible to the beauties of the sculpture among the ruins of El Balad than he was averse to seize any thing else that he thought worth possessing. Still, however, enough remains to give a fair idea of the costly sculpture with which many of the buildings were adorned, as well as the superior way in which the designs were executed. Those who built the city of El Balad, and those who worked out the designs of the architects, are no longer to be found in the district of Dofar: they were evidently not the barbarous inhabitants of the southern coast of Arabia. The taste which is displayed in the elegance of the designs in the few specimens of sculpture that remain, must have been brought from another country, and those who imported it were evidently from another country also,—and from one more civilized than the inhabitants of the south-eastern coast of Arabia could ever boast of. But to return to the subject. The arches on which the ceiling or flat roof (whichever it might have been) rested, were semi-eliptical, and the pillars which supported them averaged twelve feet in height; the latter were finely proportioned with round or octagonal shafts, and with handsome Arabesque designs, sculptured in bold relief on all sides of both capitals and bases, and in most instances were hewn out of solid blocks of stone.

Among the drawings will be found the form of the arch, also a specimen of the simple and ornamented column, with the pedestals of two other columns, on which are also represented designs in Arabesque.

History.—On the following day after we had examined the ruins of El Balad, the commander of the *Palinurus* expressed a wish that

* Saiad Mahomed bin Ageyl, a native of Mocha, and one of the famous Ageyl tribe, on whom the Caliph, in reward for their great services in Spain, bestowed the banner of the Royal Standard of that country, by which the tribe is still recognised.

Forster's Geog. Arab., Vol. I., p. 4—note.

I should visit the Shaykh of Dareez, as he had formerly shewn much kindness to Lieutenant Cruttenden, I. N., when passing through that town; and as I had already made the acquaintance, and had accepted the hospitality, of the Shaykhs of the other principal towns of Dofar, it might have appeared invidious to have left out the Shaykh of Dareez, and in reality would have been, under the circumstances, highly uncourteous and ungrateful,—more particularly at that time, when, from jealousy or disagreement, the inhabitants of one town durst not go to another without being attended by some of their friends as protectors, or as a guard. With this view, then, accompanied by an interpreter, I landed at the place where the boats were taking in water, and, independently of the entreaties of the people who were present from the towns of El Hafa and Silalah that we should not go to Dareez, and their absolute refusal to accompany us thither—urging as a reason, that it was next to death to approach the place,—we walked away to the town, and having found out the Shaykh's house, were forthwith admitted and shewn up to the top of it, where we found the Shaykh in a long room, which they call the *kassar*, or palace, reclining on a couch. He was aged, blind, and infirm, but immediately called for assistance that he might rise to receive us. In a short time the long room was thronged with his family and visitors, and in the midst of every species of hospitality, with earnest solicitation to remain the night that we might be made more sensible of the great desire he had to show us every kindness in his power, I took the opportunity of obtaining from him, through the interpreter, the following scrap of history connected with the ruins of El Balad.

As this subject was one of great interest to the whole of the party present, seeing that in all probability it would lead to the history of the Shaykh's own family, whereby I should be made acquainted with his ancient descent, and thoroughly satisfied of his hereditary right and title to the Sultanship and Government of Dofar, now divided among the petty Shaykhs or Hakeems of each town in that district, all listened most earnestly and respectfully, while the enfeebled old man summoned to his recollection, and delivered to us, the traditional history of El Balad, and the subsequent rulers of the district of Dofar.

Whether El Balad, "The City" *par excellence*, was in reality the ancient name of this place, or whether the real name has been lost and the more modern one of El Balad has been found the most convenient term to supply the deficiency, I am unable to determine: be this as it may, it appears to have been built about the middle of the sixth century of the Hajarah, by Mahomed bin Mahomed Al Habozi, Wazier of Mahomed bin Mahomed Min Gooee, the last member of that family who held the Government of Dofar.

According to the Shaykh of Dareez, the Min Gooee family came originally from Balk about the commencement of the sixth century A. H., (others say from Hadramaut) and first settled in a little town on the borders of *Khore Roree*, three miles east of Thagah, the remains of which are still visible. From thence

they removed to Dofar, where they appear to have acquired so rapid an ascendancy over the inhabitants that the Chief of the family assumed the title of Sultan of the district, and built a large town there, the remains of which, in the same style as those of El Balad, are scattered over a large area one mile inland from the shore opposite the ruins of El Balad. Of this town I could obtain no further information than that which I have given,—not even its name, which, if it had been known to any one present, would have been mentioned, for invariably when, from the impaired state of his recollection, the old Shaykh could not immediately recall to his memory any particular name or event, some one among the assembly readily supplied the requisite information.

Of the Min Gooee family Mahomed bin Mahomed Min Gooee was the last who held the Government of Dofar, and at his death he left two children, a son and a daughter, to the former of whom he bequeathed his fortune, and the Government of Dofar, appointing Mahomed bin Mahomed Al Habozi, then his Wazier, to conduct the Government of the district during his son's minority. Al Habozi, however, not contented with the regency, usurped the power that had been entrusted to him, and, proclaiming himself Sultan of Dofar, built the city of El Balad in A. H. 555. After a reign of thirty years he was succeeded by his son, who held the Government for about the same space of time. Subsequently to this, one Shamsadeen came from Sanaa, and took possession of all the coast from Cape Shahrbadaht to Hisn Ghorab, and the last of his line appears to have been Sultan Ibrahim, from whom the kingdom was taken by Sultan Alee bin Omar al Katheeree, a native of Hadramaut, who, bringing half his army (consisting of twenty thousand men) by sea, and the other half by land, disembarked and encamped at Bunder Risoot, in the district of Dofar, whither Sultan Ibrahim, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of his army, visited his camp in the disguise of a darveish. Intimation of this was however conveyed to the Hadramautic Chief, and when the pretended darveish asked for alms, poison was mixed with the food that was given to him, and having ate of it he immediately expired, leaving Sultan Alee to take possession of his kingdom unopposed, which at that time consisted of all the country on the coast between Cape Shahrbadaht on the east and Hisn Ghorab on the west; and to this the Hadramautic Chief added all that part of the interior which intervened betwixt these two points and Hadramaut.

It is from Sultan Alee bin Omar al Katheeree that the present Shaykh of Dareez derives his descent and title to the Sultanat of Dofar. For many generations it continued uninterruptedly in the hand of his ancestors, the names of all of whom in their order of succession he carefully detailed to us, down to Talib bin Omar, whose government was confined to that part of the coast between Cape Shahrbadaht on the east, and Jadib, a town in the bay of El Kammar, on the west. At his death the right of succession becoming disputed, forty years elapsed during which all the towns were

governed by independent Shaykhs, or Hakeems, until Saiad Mahomed bin Ageyl, of the famous tribe of Ageyl, a pirate in the Red Sea and the Southern coast of Arabia, and no doubt well acquainted with the political state of each district on the coast as well as with the relative value of their produce and their revenues, settled at Silalah in Dofar, and soon gained a supremacy over all the towns between Marbat on the east, and Ras be Hammar on the west, inclusive. For twenty years he successfully kept the government of this district in his own hands, when his career was suddenly terminated by one of the Garrah tribe, who possess the mountainous district behind Dofar. The Bedouin seized the opportunity of assassinating him when at a distance from the towns, in revenge for the death of a relative who had been murdered by one of the Saiad's slaves, and since that time, now fourteen years ago, the principal men of each town have again asserted their former independency, and, as a natural consequence, a jealousy has arisen between the towns, which has ended in a mortal hatred between their respective inhabitants, insomuch that no one now dares go from one town to another without being accompanied by a protector or a guard, while the fertile district of Dofar has become a waste, in which the few who cultivate parts of it close to their several towns are seldom *permitted* to reap the produce of their own labour.

Of the unfinished state of the Fortifications of El Balad.—The appearance of many parts of the fortifications of El Balad betoken an unfinished state, as if some sudden check had been given to their progress. This is particularly seen in the remains of the foundation of the thick wall which was to have been continued from the south-eastern angle along the southern side of the garrison to the base of the first large tower, which we have seen extended out towards the sea. Here it is evident that the work was never carried beyond its present state, or the wall would have been almost buried in its *own* ruins now, where, comparatively speaking, a loose stone hardly exists beyond those that mark the contour of the intended fortification, forming a great contrast with the remains of the towers and wall continued on from its western termination, where the original position and form can with difficulty be distinguished from the surrounding mass of ruins, and where, after a short distance, it becomes altogether obscured and buried under them. Moreover, from the eastern termination of that part of the wall which was completed, there are the remains of a thick wall which extended directly across the parallelogram to the *Khor* on the opposite side, about eight hundred yards from the north-western angle, and as the ruins now bear testimony, it was between the wall and the western side that the principal part of the buildings within the fortifications were included. From this it would appear that at first the fortified portion was limited eastwardly by this wall, and that subsequently it was intended that the other portion should be taken in as far as the eastern branch of the *Khor*, but through some interruption the design, though commenced, was never completed, and the foundation of the wall still remains—little altered from what it probably was in the

first instance. Additional evidence of this nature may be drawn from the present state of the quarries in the plain of Dofar, from which the stone for the buildings and fortifications of El Balad was excavated, where rows of large blocks are still left standing, squarely hewn, and detached on every side except their base from the parent rock, ready to be transported to their place of destination, but now left as lasting memorials of the sudden extinction of the power possessed by the civilized people who were about to make use of them.

History of the Inscription.—We were informed by the Shaykh of Dareez that Shumsadeen, who came from Sanaa, had erected seven arches similar to the remains of that one which is now seen among the ruins of El Balad, and that it was no part of the original buildings of that city. Nor does the colour of the stone, or the weather-worn state of it, correspond with that of the pillars and other parts of the ruins of El Balad: it has a more modern appearance. He also added that the only one of the seven he had ever seen was the one in question, and the destruction of this had been effected by a party of Arabs, whom Saiad Mahomed bin Ageyl had employed to remove the great stone containing the inscription to Silalah, in doing which, from want of proper machinery, it had been thrown down and broken, and no longer being fit for the purpose for which the Saiad had designed it, the project was abandoned and the broken stone left at the feet of the pillars which supported it, where it still remains.

Defensible position of El Balad, and the advantage of its situation.—So far as regards a people like the Bedouins or the inhabitants of this coast, the ditch of El Balad, with its walls, all of which might be repaired at a trifling expense from the old materials on the spot, would, and no doubt did, form as secure a position as could be needed. The plain of Dofar behind, the whole of which might be brought into a rich state of cultivation, could be protected to a considerable extent against the plundering incursions of the Bedouins by guns in the fortifications, while the ditch would afford an ample supply of fresh water; and the nearness of the garrison to the sea would enable it to be provisioned at pleasure, especially as the Bunder of Risoot is close by, where a moderate sized vessel may be completely sheltered from the prevailing winds of its coast.

The central position of El Balad on the south-eastern coast of Arabia, the fertility of the district in which it is situated, its position as a port on the coast of that part of Arabia in which the frankincense trees are so abundant, together with many other medicinal gums that might be collected in vast quantities among the mountains of the same district, but which are all now regarded by the inhabitants as useless, from the want of some safe place of exchange or sale for the produce of their labour, as well as the protection of their property;—are all advantages, which, under a good government, might be turned to account, and the walls of El Balad might again shew themselves above the waters in the centre of the district of Dofar, as they formerly did when the Mia Goose family

found the trade of this locality sufficiently lucrative to enable them to build the city and town which have just occupied our attention.

(Signed) HENRY JOHN CARTER,
Assistant Surgeon, I. N., H. C. Brig Palinurus.

Bombay, 9th July, 1845.

NOTE.—Since the above was written I have again visited the district of Dofar, and have observed the remains of another town containing ruins similar to those of El Balad, situated close to Aokadh, عقد a small village about a mile from the shore, four miles west of Silalah صلالة; and I was informed by Said Tahar طاهر whose guest I was while at Silalah, that in the district of Dofar there were the remains of six towns of the same discription.

Explanation of the Drawings on the first sheet.

Fig. 1.—*Plan of the City and Garrison of El-Balad, the latter on a scale of half an inch to one hundred yards.*

a. Citadel: area one hundred and twenty yards square.
b. Temple: forty-five yards long and thirty-three yards broad.
c. Position of Inscription.
d. Tower.
e. Landing-place on the western side, with remains of columns.
f. Flanked tower of south-western angle.
g. g. Ruins of a strong wall with flanking bastions and salient towers.
h. Foundation of a wall with bases of salient towers.
i. Landing-place on the eastern side.
k. Tower and remains of wall extending from each side of it.
l. l. l. l. Khor, or ditch of the garrison.
m. Remains of two large towers at the N. W. and S. W. angles outside the ditch.
n. Unfortified part of the City.
o. Burial ground. *q. q.* Sandy beach.
p. Western ditch more dry. *p. p.* Sea.
s. Portion so buried under ruins that nothing distinct can be traced.
t. t. t. Enbankment thrown up on the inner border of the ditch.

Fig. 2.—*Elevation of Ruins of El-Balad, viewed from the sea.*

a. Part without the garrison.
b. The ditch, *c.* citadel, *d.* Part within the garrison.

Fig. 3.—*Plan of the Temple, on a scale of one-twentieth of an inch to a yard.*

b. Side towards Mekka, bearing S. S. W. and N. N. E.
a. Central area.

Fig. 4.—*Plan of a House, one-twentieth of an inch to a foot.*

a. Dwelling room.—b.b. Column—c. door.
d. Flight of steps.—e. steps leading to upper story.
f. Bath room.—g. g. Baths. h. Area.
i. Well.—k. steps.

Drawings on the second sheet.

Fig. 1.—*Plan of the Gateway over which the Inscription was placed, restored. Scale half an inch to a foot.*

Fig. 2. Columns: scale half an inch to a foot.
4—5. Sculptured bases of columns.
6. The arch.
7. Sculptured block, two-thirds of an inch to a foot.

Notes on a Shipwreck on the Southern Coast of Arabia on the night of the 14th January, 1836.—By Assistant-Surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson, M.D.

[Communicated by the Author.]

On the 13th January we had been out twelve days from Bombay, on our voyage to Kaseir in Africa on our way to England, on board a fine new buggalow called *The Gift of God.* Thus far the wind had been all that was desirable; a fair breeze from the eastward, varying only a few points to the north and south.

On this day a strong north-east gale sprung up, and the sea soon became very high; at the same time the motion of the vessel was impeded by the drag of a large boat towing astern, and in which was secured an anchor. This boat was the means of first making us acquainted with the amiable character of our nakoda; for by night the gale had increased very much, and the sea had been lashed into a foaming rage.

Suddenly a shock was felt, as if the vessel had struck, which on enquiry turned out to be that the boat had been swamped, and having a good length of cable out, and a strong one, had sunk to some depth with the anchor lashed into her. The vessel rising out of a trough of the sea, suddenly meeting with the opposition of the submerged weight, had communicated to her the very unpleasant sensation just mentioned.

This happened about midnight, and after some time seeing that, instead of at once cutting away the boat, the crew set about securing the connection between the vessel and it, we were obliged to interfere, and insist on a separation being effected; which was done with much grumbling and threatening, and only after one of us had taken a knife to shew that we meant to be obeyed. In the course of the 14th the wind abated, still continuing fair for us from the south-east. About 2 P.M. we made the high lands of Arabia, but as a land-mark for us it was of no use, for we soon ascertained that there *were just* as many conflicting opinions as to the part of the coast visible, as there were advisers; and every one of the crew seemed to have as much to do with the making out our "whereabouts" as the Malum, (pilot) who, after having named several places existing at very distant points of the coast, at length produced a very ancient and mutilated Dutch chart, and placing this upside down before him, became absorbed in endeavouring to fix our locale—vacillating between two islets or gulfs of the sea, which the unhappy malum in the malposition of the chart concluded were promontories, the extreme distance between which could not be less than three hundred (300) miles. This little incident was not the worst of the learned one's vagaries. He was addicted to the delights of dreaming, and to encourage this propensity consumed large quantities of bang and opium.

Every day from half-past eleven (11½) till half-past one (1½) the man took his meridians, for twelve noon happened at any time within

these hours; bringing out an old-fashioned and much damaged quadrant, and seating himself on the poop, he first popped a pill of opium into his foul mouth, and then proceeded to impress the profundity of his wisdom on the Arabic crew. To settle the latitude he *moved the* indicator backwards and forwards for some time, then fixed the screw at a certain figure, took a long look through the one vacant glass frame and the half broken one of the other, then laying down the instrument, masticated his bang in solemn meditation before he gave forth the imaginary latitude! He did not appear to understand the difference between the latitude and longitude. The nakoda was a very light shrivelled up mummy-like personage; such a devotee and fanatic that after leaving the waters of Bombay he became very *churlish and uncivil* to us; holding up his garments lest they should be polluted by the contact of any thing belonging to a christian whenever one of us happened to go near him. This little man showed his attainments by his implicit faith in the infallibilty of his malum aforesaid; and was very indignant indeed when any of us attempted, as we did at first, to put his mentor right. Hence we soon understood that if ever we reached the intended port, it would be "more by good luck than good guidance." We had a good compass and a watch on chronometer principles, with which, and a good chart, we contrived to mark down our position roughly, computing the distance by the difference of time of sunset.

Towards evening, either on account of the new moon, or our escape from the storm, there was a general rejoicing among the crew, singing to the accompaniment of a tambourine and tom-toms. The evening waned away, and we went on at a rate of about seven knots an hour. Three of ourselves had passed the evening more gaily than usual; the fourth was confined to bed by fever. About midnight we were nearly dashed out of our beds by the vessel striking heavily, and a tremendous sea next moment breaking over us. Then arose a most demoniacal succession of lamentable cries from the crew, just such as one would imagine to be the result of an announced holiday to his satanic majesty's subjects. The helm was abandoned: all was confusion and uproar. If at this moment the anchor had been cast we might have been safe, for the vessel drifted some way before she again struck. We each tried to encourage, to bribe, and to threaten, the crew to stand to their duty, but no one would listen. The breakers now rolled over us every moment, and the hen-coops were dashing about with other loose things in a fearful manner. We took refuge under the poop: a large looking-glass was banging about on its string; one of us took it and threw it away. We were obliged to hold on while each surge went over us. The wind was southerly, and blowing us on the shoreward side; the sails should have been lowered, as with their assistance the vessel was laid on her beam ends at each breaker. We relieved her a little by cutting the main sheets, but this was only exchanging one evil for another, as the wreck attached to the freed sail kept sweeping and lashing furiously across the vessel, till at last getting wet, the main-mast broke off about six feet from the deck; then one

of the large wooden tanks fastened at each side of the quarter-deck broke loose, and after a few heavy lurches, knocked the other one through the gunwale of one side, and carried away the opposite gunwale in making a passage for itself into the sea. The mizen mast soon followed the main, and suddenly the poop gave way, and sunk upon our heads to within three (3) *feet of the deck*, compelling us to quit our position, which we could do with less danger, since the deck had been cleared of its floating lumber. Three of our party not being swimmers, were made fast to the stump of the main-mast, and the fourth who, on getting out of bed, had taken his watch from under the pillow and thrown the guard over his head, scrambled upon the poop, when a tremendous sea struck and smashed it to pieces, sweeping it into the boiling sea with its occupants, consisting, besides the one mentioned, of the nakoda and a Turkish merchant of Medina. During all this time such of the crew as were not washed overboard were like "the sons of Belial, continuing the uproar;" under cover of which they were employed breaking open the boxes and bales they could get at, in search of treasure. No one knew where or how far off the land was, as the darkness was extreme, and none of us dreamt of being saved; but we shook hands, and made up our minds that our race was run, and that in a few minutes more we should be "food for fishes." Then came bitter thoughts of our homes, and all those most dear to us; and to add to the sting of death, there was no chance of their ever learning our fate. The waves still roared over us, and yawned for their prey. The wreck soon went to pieces, and the party tied to the mast were cast on shore with a few bruises received in the passage. They were surrounded by the Arabs, who were heard bawling to each other news of the wreck from the caverns in the hills: they were then pushed forward to the interior; and passing on the shore the body of their companion, lying with a deep gash on the forehead, they were anxious to scrape a hole in the sand and cover his remains, but the Arabs would not permit them to stop, and they were hurried inland over a most dreadful stony valley, sand for a few miles, when they passed a large square building, and shortly descended into and crossed a rocky nullah, arriving at the town of Geda on the other bank, and were conducted to the habitation of a Banyan, who lodged them on the roof of his house, (all here are flat roofed) over which there was a ruinous framework of tattered matting of date leaves. Here the Banyan had no choice in receiving them; he but obeyed the mandate of the "Sheikh of Belled." He gave them some dates and water. They tried to forget their fatigues and dangers in sleep, but the place being all open to the wind, the cold prevented them. Couched on the earthen floor, all the covering one had was a night cap, another the shoulders and arms of his shirt, and the third had saved a shirt. Next morning crowds came from a distance to inspect the strangers, and most insisted that they were lepers! In the course of the day their lost companion arrived, lamed by the stones, having no shoes, and in a state of extreme exhaustion from long-continued fever—encreased by the ac-

cident which had just occurred. It appeared that just as he was washed overboard with the wreck of the poop, two planks which were joined in the middle at edge by some swivel or nail on which they could play freely, caught his thigh between them, and, in the raging of the sea, lacerated it very severely; and keeping it under water for some time, nearly drowned him, when a wave dashed the planks away: almost senseless he buffeted *in direction* with the waves, until his foot touched the ground, when a heavy billow overthrew him, and the next thing he recollected was lying on *the sand* with one of his dogs on each side of him. Shortly afterwards his faithful servant Juwan came up, and told him that he had found his master lying senseless on the shore where he had been washed up; that he carried him a little distance from the spray—searched for, found, and gave him some of the contents of a bottle that he thought was beer, but while he was thus engaged an Arab came up and took the bottle from him. The limbs had become quite stiff from the cold and wet, and he was not able to move till warmed by the morning sun. He had a flannel sleeping gown on, to which his existence that night was probably owing: his watch and a valuable diamond ring secured amongst his hair. The watch was given over to the care of Juwan, who concealed it in his langootee, where he had some silver spoons and forks saved. During the night Juwan had seen the Arabs breaking up and robbing all the chests or boxes that came on shore. He now walked over the same road his companions had passed over during the night. Near the large house he became so very faint as to be obliged to seat himself on a stone, when an Arab girl brought him water; and what a delicious draught that was. As soon as the party was a little settled, nothing but misery and misfortune staring us in the face, and one murmured at having been saved for a worse fate! We were often threatened to have our throats cut unless a ransom was paid; and though the Bedouins had ascertained beyond any doubt our absolute nakedness, yet they thought we had only to will and we could pay them any sum. Whites had been heard of, but never seen in their country before, and were all supposed to be sorcerers; and in this belief the lame, halt, and blind, from all parts flocked to be cured instantly by the medical officer or hakim, and none was more urgent than the Sheikh of the clan, an old man about seventy, of a very forbidding aspect. He said all he required was to be reorganized, or if that little favour could not be granted, at least that he might be *enabled* to perform the nuptial duties by two young wives he had recently added to his already large stock! No denial would do: he begged, beseeched, and threatened, in turns—sometimes saying "Ah, the hakim is sorry for the wreck, he is ill, and in a bad humour; when his heart rises he will grant my little requests." A valuable medicine chest had been lost in the wreck, and the hakim promised to do much good among them if this was restored. Then they begged for written talismans, and were accommodated with small pieces of paper with the hakim's name written upon them.

[The remainder of the notes has not been received.—Secy.]

Memorandum on the City of Shikarpore, in Upper Scinde. By Captain T. POSTANS, 15th Regiment N. I.

[Communicated by the Author.]

SHIKARPORE may be considered the most important town in the country of Sindh in point of trade, population, and influence. It is situated in *Upper Sindh*, or above Sindh proper, at a distance of twenty four miles N. W. from the Indus at Sukkur, about forty miles from Larkhana, and thirty-six miles from the edge of the desert at Rojhan, which separates Upper Sindh from Cutchee.

2. Shikarpore dates its origin to the year of the Hijira 1026, (A. D. 1617) is an ill built dirty town, its walls in a state of delapidation and decay, the consequence of the total neglect and apathy of the Chiefs of these countries to the improvement of their possessions, further shown in the neglect of the Sindh Canal which flows within a mile of the city towards Larkhana, providing means of irrigation to a large tract of country, and a temporary but important water communication from the Indus during a few months of the year.

3. The houses in Shikarpore are built of unburnt bricks, upper-roomed, and some of those belonging to the wealthier soucars are of respectable size, and convenient. The streets are narrow, confined, and dirty in the extreme. The Great Bazar, which is the centre of all the Trade and banking transactions for which Shikarpore is celebrated, extends for a distance of 800 yards, running immediately through the centre of the city. It is, in common with the bazars of all towns in Sindh, protected from the oppressive heat by mats stretched from the houses on either side: this, although it imparts an appearance of coolness, occasions, by the stagnation of the air, an insufferably close and evidently unwholesome atmosphere, evinced in the sickly appearance of those who pass nearly the whole of their time in the shops and counting houses. This Bazar is generally thronged with people, and though there is little display of merchandize, the place has the air of bustle and importance, which it merits. The walls of Shikarpore, also of unburnt brick, have been allowed to remain so totally without repairs, that they no longer deserve the name of a protection to the city; they enclose a space of 3800 yards in circumference.

4. There are eight gates. The suburbs of Shikarpore are very extensive, and a great proportion of the population, calculated as belonging to the city, reside outside, particularly the Mahomedans, and working classes: with the exception of one tolerable musjid, on the southern side, Shikarpore possesses no building of any importance.

5. By a census taken with considerable care during the preceding month, the following is a return of the inhabitants of this city, including the suburbs.

Hindoos	10013	souls, houses 3606.
Males	9604	
Females	9409	
Mahomedans	8558	souls, houses 1800.
Males	4467	
Females	4091	

In detail thus.

Hindoos, divided according to shops.	
Grain Sellers	64
Confectioners	56
Cotton Sellers	12
Soucars	35
Shroffs	66
Cloth Merchants	65
Goldsmiths	94
Dealers in Drugs	32
„ „ Metals	17
„ „ Silk	37
„ „ Enamel	19
„ „ Perfumes	11
Vegetable and Milk Sellers	46
Dealers in Dry Fruits	97
„ „ Salt and Sundries	249
Ivory Turners	3
Total Hindoo Shops	903

NOTE.—This is of course only a portion of the Hindoo population.

The Mahomedans, divided according to Trade, &c.	
Weavers of Coarse Cloth	1554
Dyers and Washermen	1248
Oil Pressers	50
Weavers of Mats	30
Tailors	300
Barbers	244
Shoemakers, and Workers in Leather	305
Ironmongers	290
Embroiderers	95
Lapidaries	164
Potters	103
Cotton Cleaners	121
Butchers	89
Carpenters	246
Preparers of Woolen Mumiels	33
Labourers	467
Musicians, Singers, &c	267
Cossids	83
Gardeners	47
Syuds and Moolahs	433
Cultivators	2389
Total	8558

Independant of the above there are altogether 1001 Affghans and Patans in the city of Shikarpore, employed principally as cultivators, and a few for police duties by the Government. They are of the following tribes, 1 Populzye, 2 Peshenee (Syuds,) 3 Barukzye, 4 Noorzye, 5 Rasakzye, 6 Magub, 7 Lukoozye, 8 Dooranee, 9 Baber, 10 Oosteranee, 11 Momin, 12 Kakur, 13 Ghilzee, 14 Bureeck, 15 Burduranee, 16 Firheen, 17 Babee, 18 Dumanee, 19 Owan, 20 Peranee.

6. It will be seen from the above that the population of Shikarpore may be calculated at 28571 (say 30,000) souls, of whom 9558 (say 10,000) or one-third, are Mahomedans. In the above are also included

many Hindoos, who are employed in distant countries as agents from the soucars, returning at various periods to their families, who are always left at Shikarpore.

7. The Hindoos carry on all the trade, whilst the cultivation and artizanship of almost every denomination is in the hands of the Mahomedans.

8. The dress of the Hindoos of Shikarpore varies little from that of the same class in other parts of India, except in those who are servants of the Native Governments, as deputies or collectors of revenue, and these invariably adopt the beard and Mahomedan costume peculiar to Sindh. In their habits of life and religious observances, the Hindoos of this city, as indeed throughout the whole of the Mahomedan countries westward of the Indus, indulge in a degree of laxity totally at variance with the strict rules by which they generally profess to be regulated; they possess, however, an unusual degree of influence at Shikarpore, and are too valuable to the financial resources of the country not to be permitted to maintain it.

9. With the exception of the Moollahs and Syuds, few of the Mahomedans of this city are either wealthy or influential. The Affghan Zamindars, who, under that rule held important possessions in the vicinity, and were men of note and consideration, have been gradually stripped of their rights by the Talpur Chiefs, although in many cases the same were guaranteed to them under promises held to be sacred. In consequence of this their, number has considerably decreased, and those who remain are poor, and from the connections they have formed in the country have become naturalized, and are no longer entitled to be considered as foreigners.

10. The country in the immediate vicinity of Shikarpoor is low, and admits freely of irrigation from the inundations of the river Indus by means of smaller nullahs leading from the Sindh Canal. Cultivation is extensively carried on, and the gardens of Shikarpoor are rich in all the fruits peculiar to the country: the Mangoe, Neem, Accacia, Peepul, and Mulberry trees, attain great size. The soil is a rich alluvial, and its capabilities for production are no where better displayed than in the *Mogullee* district (that in which Shikarpore is situated,) owing to the advantages in this respect (possessed by nearly the whole of Upper Sindh) being turned to due account; still, comparatively speaking, only a limited portion of land is brought under cultivation. Rice and Juwarree form the great *Khurreef* or Autumnal, and wheat the *Rubbee* or Spring crop. The former are entirely dependant on the inundations which commence to be available for purposes of cultivation about the middle of April, and continue until the middle of September. The *rubbee* crops are raised by means of wells and bunds, formed from the inundations. The soil is so rich that no manure of any kind is used, the inundations bringing with them a certain slimy matter, which appears highly conducive to fertility. The ground is allowed to remain fallow from the reaping of one Khurreef crop in October until the sowing of another in April or May, and the same with the *rubbee* lands. This rule appears to obtain all over the country. Water is found at an

average of about 20 feet from the surface, and to a depth of 60 feet; the finest description of sand is alone observable, with the alluvial soil as a superstrata; a stone, or rocky formation of any description, is not to be seen.

11. All the approaches to Shikarpore are bad, from the country being so constantly intersected with water-courses, and no measures being taken to provide bridges or repair the roads, which are cut up by ghurees, and the constant traffic of camels, bullocks, &c. A comparatively trifling outlay would obviate this, as also improve the Sindh Canal, which, from having been allowed to choke up at its mouth, and get generally into disrepair, is only navigable from the end of April to the beginning of October;* whereas it is capable of affording an important means of water communication from the Indus to Shikarpore, for at least nine months of the year.

12. Shikarpore being in the immediate route for the transmission of merchandize to Khorassan, and countries to the north-west, by the pass of the Bolan, has, with Dera Ghazee Khan, obtained the title of the "Gates of Khorassan." Its influence is more immediately felt, however, in the banking transactions which, by means of Agents, it carries on in every intermediate place above the Bolan Pass, from Quettah and Kelat, to Bokhara and Herat, as also in all places of mercantile importance in India. Vexatious transit and other duties on goods pursuing the Shikarpore route towards Khorassan, have tended to turn much of its former trade, especially in European goods received from its port of Kurrachee, into the Channel of communication to the N. W. by way of Sonmeanee, Beila, and Kelat, the more direct, and at present by far the less expensive route; still I have reason to think that if our political influence with the chiefs of the countries bordering the Indus will admit of it, a revisal of their imposts,† together with a settlement of Cutchee and suppression of the marauding system in that province and the Bolan Pass, would revive the trade of Shikarpore, and induce its merchants, who do not want for energy, to purchase largely of such investments as might be cheaply transmitted by means of the River Indus: with the absence of tolls on merchandize, in transit, whether by water or land, they would be sure of making a favorable market, coupled also with the protection afforded them through the desert of Cutchee, which they could only formerly procure at an exorbitant amount of black mail to every leader of a predatory band.

13. The various productions of these countries, and their prices in the Shikarpore market, ‡ have attracted the attention of that energetic body the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, and in the article of

* The present state of the mouth of this Canal is such, that the river must rise at least ten feet from its ordinary level before it will pass to the bed of the Canal.

† See a list of Export, Import, and Transit duties levied on articles of trade at Shikarpore, by the author, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 28th July.

‡ A monthly Price Current of articles in the Shikarpore market, is now published by authority.

Indigo alone there can be little doubt but that the produce of the Khyrpore, Bhawulpore, and the Punjaub countries will form a staple return commodity for merchandize to be transmitted from the above Presidency. Silk (raw,) Drugs, and Dyes, may also be enumerated as well worthy of attention. Shikarpore receives from Kurrachee Bunder, Marwar, Mooltan, Bhawulpore, Khyrpore, and Loodhiana, European Piece Goods, Raw Silk, Ivory, Cochineal, Spices of all sorts, Coarse Cotton Cloths, Raw Silk (China,) Kinkaubs, Silk manufactured, Sugar Candy, Cocoanuts, Metals, Kirame (or groceries,) Drugs of sorts, Indigo, Opium, Saffron, and Dyes of sorts, from Cutchee, Khorassan, and the North West, Raw Silk (Toorkistan,) Fruits of sorts, Madder, Turquoises, Antimony, Medicinal herbs, Sulphur, Alum, Saffron, Assafœtida, Gums, Cochineal, and Horses. The Exports from Shikarpore are confined to transmission of goods to Khorassan through the Bolan, and a tolerable trade with Cutchee (Bagh, Gundava, Kotree, and Dadur). They consist of Indigo (the most important,) Henna, Metals of all kinds, Country Coarse and fine Cloths, European Piece Goods (chintzes,) &c., Mooltanee Coarse Cloths, Silks manufactured, Groceries, Spices, Raw Cotton, Course Sugar, Opium, Hemp Seed, Shields, Embroidered Horse Cloths, and Dry Grains. The influence of the British Government, and the protection it has already afforded to trade in these countries, have had their effect at Shikarpore, evinced in the increasing revenue, * and settlement there of influential traders from Loodhiana, Umritsir, Bhawulpore, and other places.

14. The revenue of Shikarpore derivable from trade, amounted last year to Rupees..... 54,736
Other taxes, and revenue for lands belonging to the Town. 16,645
Making a total of.....Rupees... 71,381
Divided between the Khyrpore and Hydrabad Chiefs, in the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ths to the former, and $\frac{1}{4}$th to the latter. The lands and villages forming the Shikarpore Pergunnah amount to about six Talookahs, and about sixty villages, of which four Talookahs and twenty-three villages only belong to the Government. The revenue of the whole, deducting Jaghires, may be about two lacks annually.

15. The Government of the Town is vested in two agents, or Governors, furnished by the Hydrabad and Khyrpoor Ameers, who have also the duty of the police of the districts, and collection of revenue.

The climate of Shikarpore is sultry, and the heat excessive from the middle of March until the end of August. Here are no periodical rains, though storms are generally looked for at the end of June or middle of July. If rain falls at that time, it continues only for a space of two or three days, but severe falls occur frequently at the Vernal Equinox.

The air is remarkably dry and clear: the low situation of this Town, coupled with its being surrounded by stagnant pools close to the walls,

* The soucars report that the trade of this place has increased nearly one-third during the current year.

and a large space of the adjacent country for a considerable period being completely under water, would warrant a supposition that the place was exceedingly unhealthy; yet it is not so except for a short period, from the middle to the end of September, during which the inundations are drying up, and ague in a mild form is prevalent. Exposure to the sun of Sindh, whether Upper or Lower, during the hot months, is invariably attended with dangerous effects, and for a certain period of the year the Natives themselves avoid it as much as possible. The hot winds at Shikarpore lose much of their intensity, prevailing generally from the southward, and passing over a considerable expanse of water: they continue, however, during the months of April, May, and June, to blow till midnight. In the deserts N. and W. of Shikarpore, the deadly Simoom is often encountered. The winds vary generally between S. and N., the former the prevailing. The Easterly winds attain for a short period during the Autumnal, and the westerly during the Vernal, Equinox. The former often precedes rain. Shikarpore is not exempted from a great source of annoyance, experienced at at Sukkur, Hydrabad, and all places on the banks of the river, from the Delta upwards, viz. sand storms. The cold months may be said to commence in September, and last until the middle of March. Frost and Ice are not unusual, and vegetation assumes all the appearance of winter in a northern climate. After a fair experience of nearly two years residence at Shikarpore (the season of 1839 being considered an unhealthy one) I conceive that with the precautions considered necessary elsewhere, of good houses and due attention to draining, troops might be cantoned at this place without any greater disadvantages than are to be met with in most of our stations in the interior of India. When it is considered that the officers and men of a force stationed here during the most trying months of 1839, were for nearly the whole period under canvas, or in mud huts affording even less shelter than a tent, and that the inundations were allowed to reach in all directions within 200 yards of the camp, it is only surprising that the disease and mortality were so inconsiderable. I believe out of a force of nearly 2000 men, the latter amounted to under twelve cases. The mornings at Shikarpore are invariably cool.

16. Routes from Shikarpoor to various places with which it carries on trade; with the estimated distances from Shikarpore to the N. E.

1. To Mooltan, by way of *Deh Ahwul,* on the river. Cross the river

to Azeezpore.
" Meerpore.
" Subzulkote.
" Khanpore.
" Ooch.
" Galloo Ghaerah (opening of the Gharrah or Sutledge.)
" Shoojabad.
" Mooltan.

Estimated distance 215 koss, * twenty-three stages for laden camels, occupies from twenty-three to twenty-six days.

2. From Mooltan to Lahore, by way of Cheechawutnee.

Cross the river to Bendee Sheikh Moosa.
" Seyud Dalloo.
" Zambra.
" Munjee Baba Naunacshah.
" Surakpore.
" Lahore.

Estimated distance from Mooltan to Lahore 140 koss, fifteen stages, and occupies with laden camels about eighteen days.

3. To Amritsir from Lahore twenty-five koss and two stages.

4. From Amritsir to Loodhiana, forty koss and four stages.

From Shikarpore to Deera Ghazee Khan, the route is by way of Rozan, Mithen Kote, and Deojel; occupies about twenty to twenty-three days; estimated distance 200 koss, twenty stages.

Shikarpore to Jeysulmere, by way of Sukkur and Roree.

To Oodenkote (Ooden ka Kila.)
" Dandooluk.
" Gottaroo.
" Chomdree.
" Jeysulmere.

Estimated distance 108 koss, fifteen stages, and occupies from fifteen to eighteen days.

From Jeysulmere to Palee by way of Pakram and Joudpore 120 koss, sixteen stages, and occupies sixteen to nineteen days.

Shikarpore to the N. W. to Dadur. The high road for Kaffilahs is by way of Janeedera
" Rojhan (edge of the desert.)
" Bursloorce (across do.)
" Kassim ka Joke.
" Bagh.
" Merjassir.
" Dadur.

Ninety koss, fourteen stages, occupying from seven to ten days.

The Routes above the Bolan Pass to Kelat, Kandahar, Cabul, &c., are now too well known to require repetition. From Shikarpore to the South, to Kurrachee, by way of Larkhana.
" Sehwan.
" Karrachie.

Distance 150 koss, twenty-nine stages, and occupying from twenty-nine to thirty-three days. This road is impracticable from April or May until September as far as Sehwan, and the river is the means of conveying merchandize.

* If these distances are compared with those laid down in the late map of these countries, it would appear that the koss was calculated generally at about 1¼ miles, but the idea of distance by the natives is generally very vague, and they calculate more on the time occupied in a journey.

Volcano in the Red Sea.—Extract paras. 2 at 6 of a letter from the Officer Commanding the Steam Vessel Victoria

[Presented by Government.]

"2. Accompanying I have the honor to forward an abstract of the Steam Log; and would beg to call your attention to the Remarks in the Log of the 14th August, A. M., the limited columns of which would not allow me to dwell further on the subject therein alluded to.

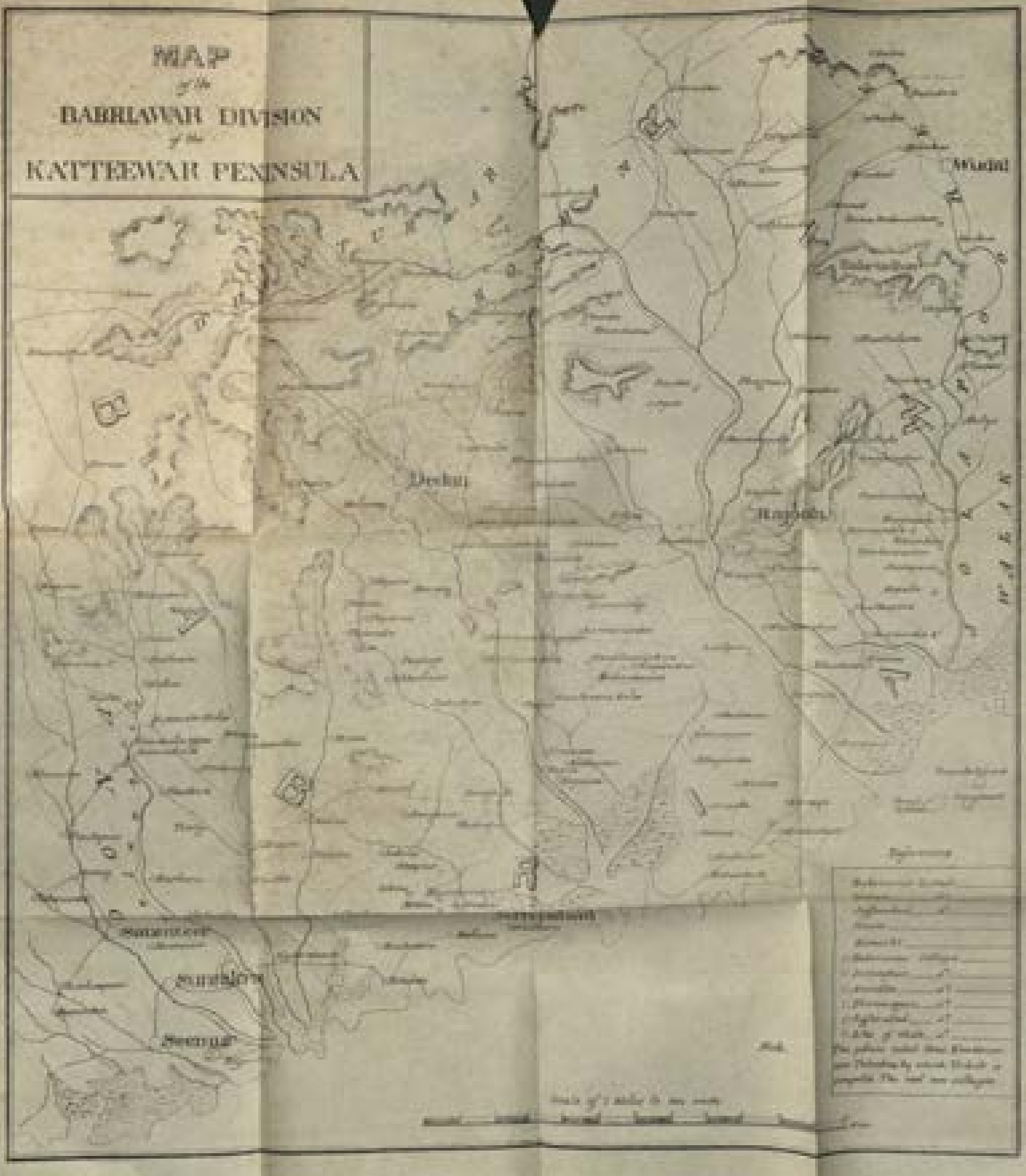
"3. The morning of the 14th was ushered in with very cloudy weather, the atmosphere close and oppressive, but nothing that would indicate the approach of so severe a squall as we experienced. About 10 o'clock observed a thick mass of black Clouds extending along the Horizon from N. W. to S. W. Then came a most vivid flash of Lightning, followed by a distant, though peculiarly distinct, sound of Thunder.

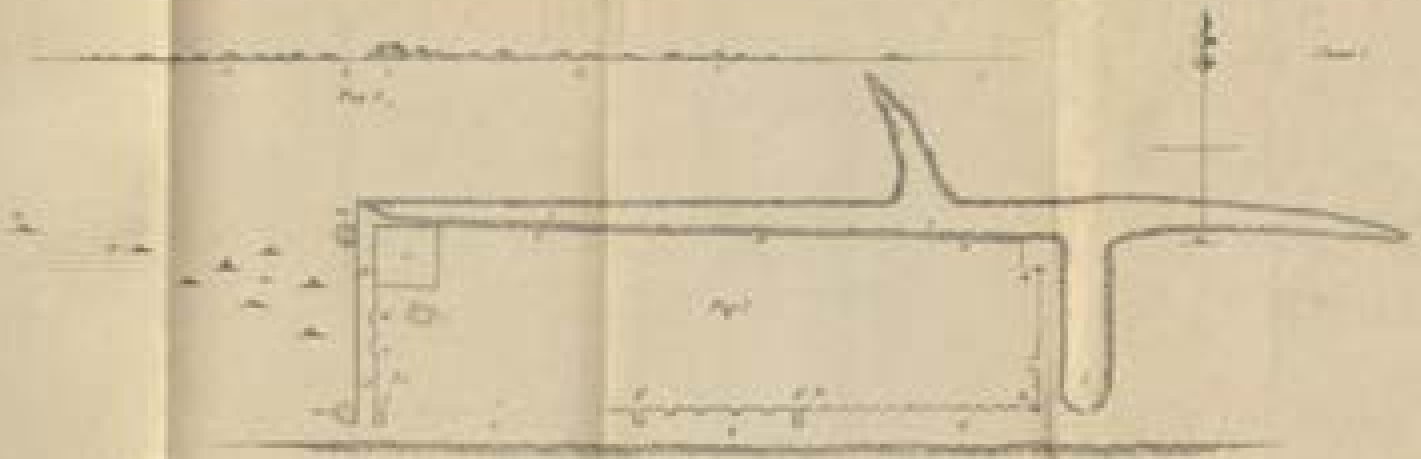
"4. We were passing the Zebayer Islands at the time, when just after the first flash of Lightning we observed the Island marked on the Chart as Saddle Island, Latitude 15° N., Longitude 42° 12′ E., smoking; the smoke issuing from its summit in a narrow spiral thread. At this time it bore N.N.E. from us, distant about three miles; we were steering N. W. by N. Shortly afterwards the smoke issued forth in a dense sulphury-looking cloud; the squall burst upon us, and it was shut out from view.

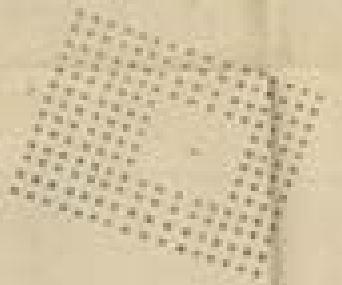
"5. The Zebayer Islands are all of volcanic origin, but there is neither record or tradition of their having been in active operation. Jibbel Teer, in Latitude 15° 32′ N., Longitude 41° 55′ E., was observed to be smoking when visited by the officers of the *Benares* during the survey of the Red Sea in 1832, but never since. There is a tradition among the Arab Pilots of its having been "on Fire" some 50 years ago; it bears the name of Jibbel Dookan among many of them, viz. "Hill of Smoke." It certainly has the appearance of having been in active operation at a much later period than the Zebayer Islands.

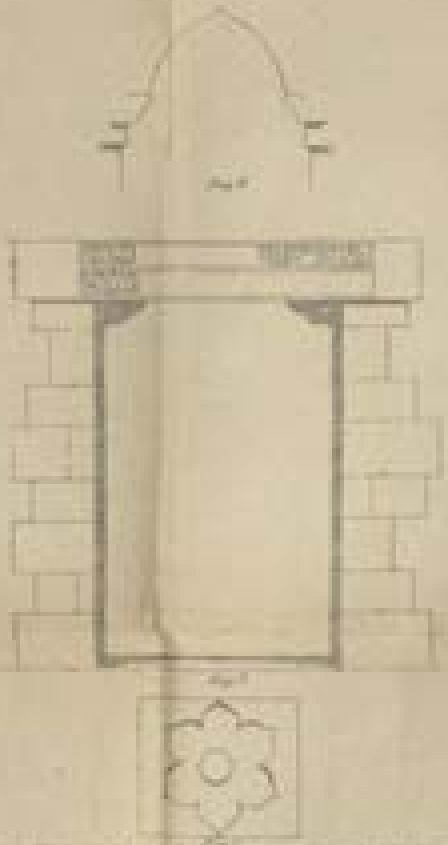
"6. I dwell on this subject as I consider it of great importance to the navigation of the Red Sea. These Islands are right in the track of vessels proceeding up and down. The smoke was seen for fully the space of half an hour, when it was concealed from view by the very thick weather, and again an hour afterwards when it partially cleared up. The weather continued very unsettled, with heavy squalls till midnight."

(True Extract) (Signed) P. M. MELVILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Secretary to Government.


MAP
of the
BABBRAWAR DIVISION
of the
KATTEEWAR PENNINSULA







A Ghond of the Gawil Range.

Wooden Pillars erected by the Iphonds to the Sun and Moon.

Rock near Ellichpoor, worshipped as an Idol by the Gond.

A Ghaut Temple on the Ganut Range

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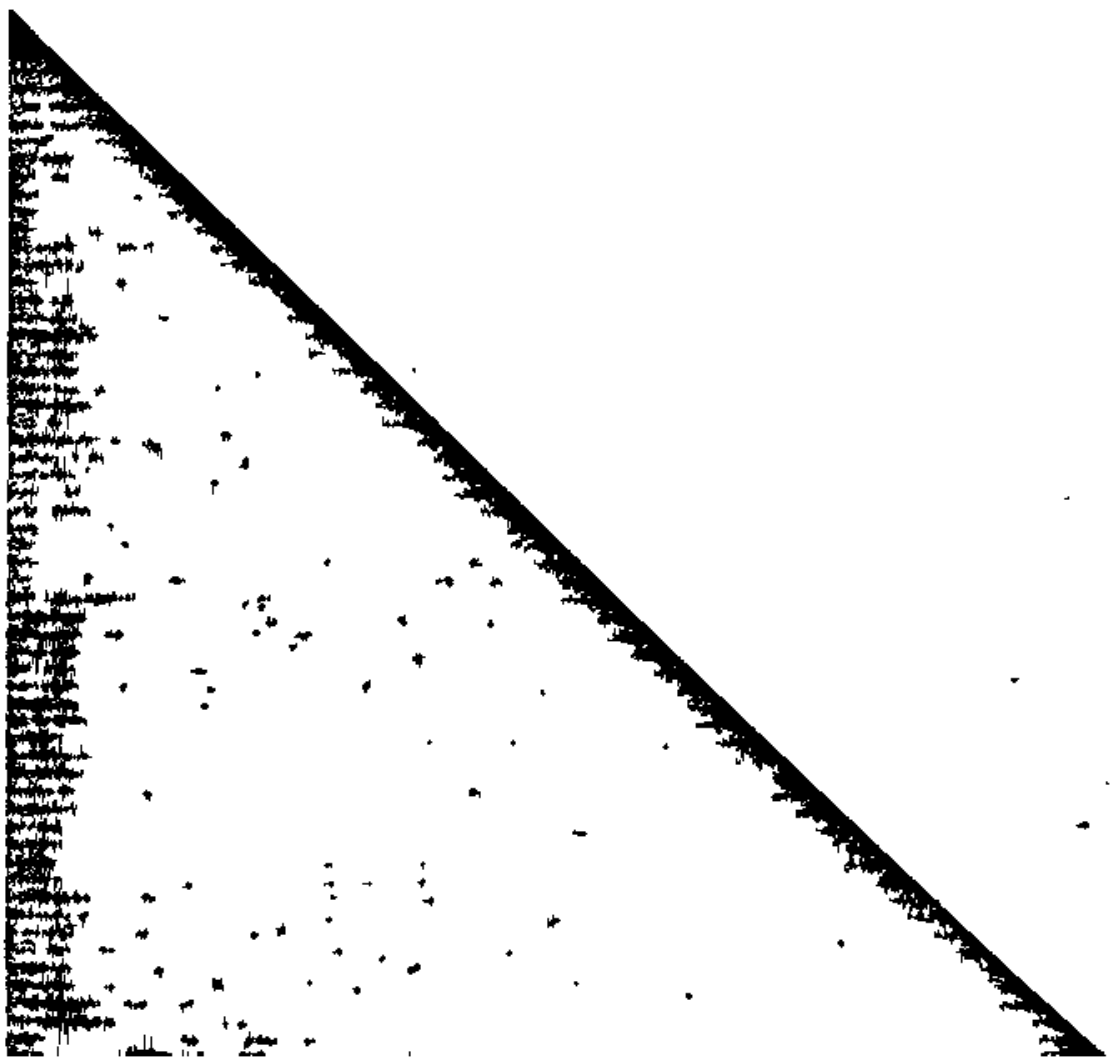

$V + R(\xi)$.

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